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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,471—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

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CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. CORROMANDEL	4493	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigaell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7556	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ressevich	4,191	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,469 350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep. 2, 1895.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 5th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.

S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 3rd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1895. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "ARROYO," 3,561 Tons, Captain B. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 3rd September for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

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PURE NATURAL WOOL
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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BASS'S BEER
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ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co.
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A genuine light malt liquor, the best "Light Beer" in the Market.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.

We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders :—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch	Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and 65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch	625
	Gold cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	650

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	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106	0	98	0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	70	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78	8	71	8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	33	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	42	12

And others.

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25	0	22	8
Ofner Adlersberger	22	0	20	0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38	8	34	14
Hochheimer	32	8	29	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	25	0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44	8	40	4
Larose	30	8	27	12
St. JULIEN	26	8	24	0
St. Estephe	22	8	20	8
Medoc	19	8	17	12
St. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	13	4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14	8	13	4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Graves	26	8	24	0
	22	8	20	8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42	8	38	4
VOLNAY	30	8	27	10
Beaune	26	8	24	0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	23	2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	43	14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	43	14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	31	4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	25	0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	29	8
MENERES' White Port	26	0	24	0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	25	14
Spanish Port	20	8	18	14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	33	12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54	8	49	4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-1	52	8	47	8
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	45	8
Amoroso	38	8	34	14
Invalids'	38	8	34	14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	29	8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	27	10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	25	14
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	25	14
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	21	6
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	21	12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	52	0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50	8	46	10
Three Stars do. ***	46	8	43	0
Two Stars do. **	43	8	40	6
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	37	10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33	0	31	0
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26	0	24	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	27	12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60	0	54	0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24	8	23	4
Do. *	23	8	22	4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....		25	4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30	0	27	0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	39	8
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	46	10
Do. 5	45	8	42	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38	0	35	6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38	0	35	6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	36	8	33	4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	26	8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC	31	0	28	0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32	0	30	0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33	0	30	8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29	8	27	12
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30	0	27	0
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	22	8	20	8
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32	8	30	8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	27	4
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26	8	24	

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	31	0
Pineapple	31	8	29	0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	28	10
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	28	10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132	0	120	0
Do. Yellow	106	8	96	0
Curacao				
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	60	0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	51	0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	46	8
Angostura Bitters	63	8	57	0
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	33	8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	22	4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18	8	.....	

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12	15	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0	11	12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0	11	12
One Star Cognac *	15	4	13	12
Two Star do. * *	16	4	14	12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12	10	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12	10	12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13	0	11	12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6	6	4	4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6	6	4	4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6	6	4	4
Kepas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7	8	4	2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9	0	5	8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead. Net. Rs.	a.	Kilderkins. Rs.	a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60	0	30	0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Edinburgh Ale"	53	0	.....	

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE

BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BELL LANE,

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. PARODI are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 2ndinst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1895.

S. S. "RAS ROWA" has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the Sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd September, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. FRAMJI RUSTOMJI KHANDALAWALLA, Deceased, has Contracted to Sell the following property, viz:—

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing upon the Fazandari Ground, belonging to the late Cursetji Ardesir Dalvyeet, deceased, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart, called Digar in Dady Sett Agiary Lane, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 233 4-9 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the vacant land of Parsi Nasalbay and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Cavel Street, on or towards the North by the said Dady Sett Agiary Lane, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage aforesaid, and are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3932 and 3933, and Street Nos. 72, 74, and 76, together with all the rights, members, easements and appurtenances.

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 2nd Day of September, 1895.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of KESERBAI (Wife of THUCKER PURSHOTUM GOVINDJEE), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

THUCKER PURSHOTUM GOVINDJEE, the Husband of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 30th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 30th Day of August, 1895.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1885	"	993,107
" " 1897	"	993,043
1893		

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,812,054
1887	"	5,763,031
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		83,191,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SEEDS!

SEEDS!!

SEEDS!!!

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN.

FRESH AND GENUINE.

Please send for Price List.

DEY & Co.,

27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each			
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

FOR SALE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,

i.e., MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS, Huzoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAU C.I.E. SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE SAKLATVALA, Esq.

Months, 4¼ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO,	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (123 George Street). Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street). Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and Issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

GINS, &c.

		Cash Prices. Quarts.	Pints.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gin London Old Tom Booth's	per doz.	24 0	...
Gin London Old Swam Boardes	"	24 0	...
Gin Coat's Plymouth	"	24 0	...
Gin Dry Unsweetened	"	27 0	...
Hollands Geneva, per case 15 large flasks	"	40 0	...
Henke's Aromatic Schnapps	"	22 0	...
Rum Old Jamaica	"	31 0	...

BITTERS, &c.

Angostura Bitters, Genuine	per doz.	...	35 0
Olga Bitters	"	...	24 0
Orange Bitters	"	30 0	...
Orange Wine	"	18 0	...
Ginger Wine	"	20 0	...
Ginger Brandy	"	28 0	...
Quinine Wine	"	21 0	...
Milk Punch	"	30 0	...

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe	per doz.	36 0	...
Anisette	"	36 0	...

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Benedictine	per bot.	4 2	...
Chartreuse, Green	"	4 14	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	"	4 8	...
Cherry Brandy, Morella	"	2 4	...
Cordial Medoc	"	2 4	...
Creme de Cacao	"	4 8	...
Creme de Noyeau	"	3 8	...
Curacao, Finest Orange	"	2 8	...
Curacao, White	"	2 8	...
Eau de Vie Dantzick	"	3 0	...
Eau de Vie Noyaux	"	3 0	...
Kummel	"	4 4	...
Maraschino de Zara	"	2 12	...
Noyeau, assorted	"	2 4	...

BEER & STOUT.

		Quarts.	Pints.
Beer, Bass's, by Stone, Light Gravity	per doz.	7 12	5 8
Beer, Vienna	"	7 0	5 0
Beer, Pilsener by Beck & Co.'s Key Brand	"	7 8	5 4
Stout, Guinness's by Burke	"	7 14	5 8

BAHADUR CIGARS.

CONUNDRUMS.

Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?
A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth!

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?
BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?
BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?
BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?
BECAUSE you find them the world over.

WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?
BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.

GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Mainspring	15 0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16 0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4 0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25 0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs.

Packing and Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporot.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseillee.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Coto d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

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C. HENRIOT,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,928,000 =	" 78,56,000

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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th March 895.

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Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
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FUNDS EXCEED

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,341½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 {15,000	100	{100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	720
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Ashlary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	920
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,555
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	790
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	35	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	5 0
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,225
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Mannfacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 10	220xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,140
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,900	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,110
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,780
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,290
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 {50	{250 {50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,095
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	[illegible]
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	675
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaolshunker Luckmidhun ker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	[illegible]	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	[illegible]	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	[illegible]	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	[illegible]	—	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	157½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	300	200	1	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...		90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
French	300	500	500	25	562½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Ahmedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,142½
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,80
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,89	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-12	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 28-12	"
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-7	"
Do. do. new	" 28-5	
Australia bar Gold	" 28-10	
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-6	
Sovereigns	" 18-2	
Do. Dragons	" 18	
Silver	" 97-8	
Do. 17½	" 97-4	
Carolas	" 205-0	
Mexican	" 190-0	
France Piece	" 330-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Y. M. C. A., Meeting for the Formation of a Glee Club, 5-30 p.m.

Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., Gospel Address by the Rev. J. H. O'Brien, 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsees vs. Kathiawar, Second Day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne intered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kirby Hall and Jubeda entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers R. Rubattino and Kaiser-i-Hind yesterday; the steamer Imperatrix left it on Sunday, and the steamer Canton yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m., punctually (weather permitting).

FAIR.—The annual fair at Upper Colaba takes place to-morrow (Wednesday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m. (to-morrow) Wednesday.

VOLUNTEER DANCE.—The dance of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday next. Full particulars appear in our Regimental Orders.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY: HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for August, 1895, shows the daily average attendance to be 205—admissions 2,316; prevailing diseases, fever and diseases of the respiratory organs.

MR. EDULJI KHURSEDJI MODY.—A Surat correspondent telegraphs:—Orders from Government for the elevation of the well-known Davar Edalji Khursetjee Mody to the rank of a First-Class Sirdar of the Deccan were received yesterday, and have given great gratification in the city.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1895, was 3,170, the daily avarage being 102; and new admissions 1,101. Parsees 704, Hindus 980, Mahomedans 967, and Christians 519.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Fanga, Derasalam, Mozambique, Ibo, Kilvan, Lindi, Quilimane, Bera, Chirdi, Delogoa Bay, Natal, E. London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

AN UNDER-GRADUATE ROBBED.—Bhugwanlal Muganlal an under-graduate of the Elphinstone College, residing at Kalbadavie Road, has reported to the police, that during his absence for a short time at an adjoiniug room, on Friday afternoon, his waistcoat, containing six gold buttons and a silver watch, with gold chain, collectively valued at Rs. 220, was stolen from a peg in the room, where it had been left hanging.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The kick-off will be at 5-15. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, Stevenson; backs, Stewart and Walton; half-backs, Shipp, Barrett, and Higman; forwards, Simpson, Brown, Fischer, Murratt, and R. Allan. Volunteers: Goal, Bullock; backs, Dodsworth, and De Cruz; half-backs, C. S. Smith, Clews, and Swells; forwards, Downing, Sell, Perkins, Lauder, and Nicholas.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Dance Caprice	Raymond	Harris
Cavatina (from Lucia)	Regnava nel Silenzio	Donizetti
Selection	Die Fledermaus	Strauss
Song (Euphonium Solo)	By the Fountain	Stephen Adams
Selection	Gentleman Joe	Walter Slaughter
Valse	The Chieftain	Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT PAREL TANK ROAD.—Frank Raper, manager Bombay Telephone Company, residing at Parel Tank Road, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that sometime between the hours of 11-30 p. m. and 2 a. m., on the previous night, some person or persons entered his bungalow by scaling the verandah by means of a small ladder, and breaking open a window on the south end of the house, and stole from a dressing-table drawer, in complainant's bed-room, a gold watch, chain, and link, set of three gold studs, a silver Geneva watch, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 273-12.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Gopal Luximon, aged twenty-five years, lately a pressman in the Government Central Press. For the past few months deceased had been suffering from piles, and consequently could not attend his work regularly. About 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Gopal went to a licensed opium-vendor's shop at Null Bazaar, and having purchased four annas' worth-opium, swallowed it, and then went home. About 8 o'clock on the following morning, deceased was found unconscious and breathing stertorously, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. A verdict of suicide with opium was returned by the jury.

GAMBLING AT DEAD OF NIGHT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway prosecuted Currim Mahomedalli, a noted gambler, and seven others, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house, at Duncan Road, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. On Sunday midnight Inspector Holdway, in company of Constable Mayers, armed with a Commissioner's warrant, proceeded on to the third floor of a house, at Duncan Road, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling, two packs of cards, two dice, and four rupees in cash being found on the ground. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the keeper, who was an old offender, Rs. 20, and No. 5, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence, Rs. 5, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

PENALTY FOR A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Manaji Amrootrao, a Hindu, having no occupation, residing in a chawl at Peerkhan Lane, made a complaint to the police, on Saturday afternoon that, during his absence from home for an hour and a-half that morning, Jeeji, a woman, residing in the neighbouring room, entered his house and stole two gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 3. The police instituted an inquiry, and ascertained that the complaint was malicious, and made with a view to annoy the woman, with whom he had had frequent quarrels about their children. It was further ascertained by the police that complainant entered the woman's room at noon, on the day in question, while she was at the water-pipe, and it was certain that he had himself concealed the ornaments, in her room, for while the police were searching the woman's room complainant drew their attention to the rafter under which the ornaments were found. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power charged the woman Jeeji before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, with the theft of the above ornaments, belonging to complainant Manaji. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, discharged the accused, and fined complainant Rs. 15 for bringing a false charge.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JOHN STIVEN FOR CALCUTTA.—On Saturday night last, Mr. John Stiven, the popular manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, left Bombay to take charge of the branch of the Bank of Calcutta. It was early last week that the news of the probable departure of Mr. Stiven from Bombay caused very general regret among all who knew him. He has, during his long stay in Bombay, made himself a great favourite with the European as well as the native brokers doing business with his Bank; and he will long be remembered by those who came in contact with him as an upright and strict man of business, also as of a genial nature and an amiable disposition. It is reported that he is only temporarily transferred owing to the illness of the manager in Calcutta; and his friends here earnestly hope to see him back amongst them. All the European assistants of the Bank, with Mr. J. Frazer, the acting manager, Mr. Murdoch, of the Mercantile Bank, and Messrs. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, A. S. Panday, P. Muncherjee D. H. Billimoria, J. Bhicajee, and other native exchange brokers, were present at the Victoria Terminus, to wish Mr. Stiven a hearty good-bye. He received quite a floral ovation; and his carriage was filled with basket-loads of flowers. At 10 o'clock the train started from the station, Mr. Stiven receiving the hearty good wishes of those present.

YARN READY RECKONER.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabj Panthaki, an assistant in a yarn merchant's office, in Bombay, has compiled a very useful book, containing ready-made calculations, showing at a glance the price at which a bale of yarn, of 400 lb, could be laid down in Hongkong, including all charges at both ends on the basis of Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 per bale, the charges including freight, insurance, shipping expenses, and interest from Bombay and selling commission in Hongkong. The author has taken Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 as the basis of his reckoning; but in the event of these figures varying, he has added in the Appendix to the book other tables showing the equivalent of the difference, which can be added to or deducted from the prices in the book as the case may be. He has confined his calculations to the practical limits of 4 annas per lb. of yarn, progressing by one-thirty-second of an anna to 7 annas and fifteen thirty-seconds, and the exchange at Rs. 175 progressing by half a rupee to Rs. 210-8 per 100 dollars. In order to facilitate the cost of a bale of yarn, Mr. Panthaki has added another Appendix showing how to convert rupees into dollars from Rs. 175 to Rs. 216-8 per 100 dollars. The compilation consists of 91 pages of closely and neatly printed figures. The book will be very useful to China merchants trading in cotton yarn, to shippers, and brokers.

A DISHONEST MILL EMPLOYE AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Favel of the C. I. Department, charged Dugroo Crushna, an employe in the National Mill, and two marwarees, named Nema Amichund and his brother Nana, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused with theft as a servant of seven copper plates, of the value of Rs. 2-12, the property of the mill, and the latter two accused with dishonestly receiving and assisting in disposing of the stolen property. Mr. Balcrishna, solicitor, defended the two marwarees accused. Several complaints had been made by the Manager of the National Mill that a quantity of copper had been stolen from the mill premises some time during the last month. On Thursday morning the third accused was going along the Jugjivan Kika Street, carrying a bundle, containing some copper plates in a suspicious manner, when Subedar Tatia Luximon asked him to stop, but the accused bolted away, throwing the bundle into the shop of one Amuluk Goculchund, a dealer in hardware. The man was however pursued, and arrested at some distance, and the bundle was discovered from the shop. The police on inquiry ascertained that the first accused who was a coppersmith in the mill used to steal sheets of copper, and sell them to the third accused at two annas per seer. The third accused, after purchasing them, handed them over to his brother, the second accused, who, on the morning of the day in question, was going to dispose of the property, when he was arrested by the police, as above stated, and on his statement the first and the third offenders were also arrested. Mr. Balcrishna for the defence urged that while his client, the second accused, was going along the road, the detectives went up to him, and demanded some money, which his client refused, upon which they brought against the accused the present charge. The magistrate disbelieved the defence, and having convicted the accused sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE GANPATI REJOICINGS IN BOMBAY.

THE annual festival, in connection with Ganpat holidays, which commenced on the 23rd ultimo, came to an end last evening, when the remaining batch of the representations of the deity was immersed in the sea at Back Bay and Chowpatty. Ganpati, Gajanan, Ganesh, or Ganadhisha being believed by the orthodox Hindus to be the god of learning and destroyer of all evil, is not only installed, invoked, and worshipped annually at this season, on the date of his supposed birth-day, but is thought of and worshipped at the beginning of every religious ceremony. In addition to the usual rejoicings and ceremonials, which take place in honor of this festival, this year a new and novel feature in the shape of melas or chorus singing and dancing parties to the accompaniments of music and tipris or small stick had been introduced, and many respectable individuals, young and old, took part in them. Such parties were organised last year at Poona, and the popularity which attended them there has, it seems, induced the Bombay Hindus to adopt them. Verses and songs specially composed for the occasion were recited every night with great enthusiasm. The songs, though devotional, invariably contained some moral, social, or political allusions. There were about forty such melas started this year. The meeting of several melas took place at Shantaram's Chawl, Moogbhat, on Saturday night, and was kept up till 4 o'clock in the morning. The concourse of people there was overwhelming, and admission even to respectable men was refused, yet everything passed off well with very little police assistance. At some of these melas, Mr. Gell, the acting Police Commissioner was invited for pan-supari, and was thus convinced of the harmlessness of the movement. The procession of many of these melas, accompanied with their Ganpatis, paraded the Thakurdas, Kandewadi, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and Girgaum Back Road day before yesterday evening, and went to Chowpatty for immersion. The remaining paraded last evening by the same route with Ganpati procession, and the rejoicings came to an end. On both occasion the numerous crowds of people, passing by the roads, were orderly and the police arrangements excellent.

CRICKET.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA VS. THE DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurker, c and b V H Dhotre	12
Gosavi, b V H Dhotre	17
L S Bhandare, b B P Kale	2
Mamoo, l-b-w, b, B P Kale	4
D M Chonker, run out	13
Kothare, b V H Dhotre	1
Shashital, b V H Dhotre	1
Dondee, c and b B P Kale	3
R G Jaiker, b and c V H Dhotre	3
Chunilal, not out	10
Ranade, b B P Kale	4
Extras	8
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
B P Kale	124	8	26	4
G R Murkute	29	0	13	0
V H Dhotre	100	5	30	5

DAIVADNYA. C. C.

S S Powale, c Shashital, b Mamoo	22
Morwale, b D M Chonker	1
B P Kale, not out	69
Donvulkar, l-b-w, b, Mamoo	1
R S Pitale, V H Dhotre, S S Pitale, K S Pitale, P P Kale, Murkute, Wagal	did not bat.
Extras	9
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
D M Chonker	60	3	25	1
Kothare	20	1	13	0
Bhandari	61	3	26	0
R G Jaikar	5	0	2	0
Mamoo	20	1	9	2
Gosavi	35	1	18	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st September 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·802
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of wind*	WSW, WNW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	259
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	0·03
year	52·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Sept.	0·03

Two parodies of "Trilby" have been published in America, and there have been two burlesques of the play.—Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has written a book on the Chevalier d'Eon, "Man, Woman and Diplomatist," which will be published in the autumn. Among the portraits will be one of the Chevalier in female disguise. The book will describe the Chevalier's "adventures, experiences, and metamorphoses at the Courts of Louis XV., Elizabeth of Russia, and George III." Mr. Vizetelly has been searching the Paris archives for the material of his work.

THE ability of a bicycle and rider in rapid motion to do serious damage in a collision with another machine or with a pedestrian is fully appreciated by few wheelmen. A man weighing 150 lbs. and moving at the rate of 10 feet per second (which is only about seven miles per hour) has a momentum of 1,500 lbs., leaving out of the account the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset any pedestrian with terrific force. It has been suggested that the pneumatic tyre forms a sort of fender which would prevent serious concussion in case of a collision. It would undoubtedly have a slight modifying effect, but it would be of little account. A colision between two wheels, each with a 150-lb, rider, spinning at the moderate speed of seven miles per hour, would result in a smash-up with a force of 3,000 lbs. In view of these facts, it is no wonder that bicycle accidents are often very serious. The tractive force required to propel a bicycle over a smooth level surface is estimated at 0·01 of the load; calling the load 150 lbs., a force of 1½ lb. would be required to move the wheel forward, and this calls for a pressure on the pedals of 6¾ lbs. on a wheel geared in the usual manner. When, however, the road is rough or on an up grade, the case is different. On a grade of one in ten, for example, the rider, in addition to the tractive force, actually lifts one-tenth of his weight and that of the machine

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presiding. The following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Cullianjee Hunsraj was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a woman, named Chumpa, by biting off her nose. The prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said that as he did not wish to give trouble to the court, he would plead guilty at once, stating at the same time that he had committed the offence in defence of his own life. Mr. Justice Starling, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, it does not appear from the depositions that your life was at all in danger. Doubtless you had received some provocation from the woman, whose nose you bit off, but the provocation which you received was certainly not sufficient excuse in any way for such a brutal offence as the biting off of a woman's nose. However, I take into account the fact that you may have had some provocation, and sentence you to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

OUTRAGE UPON A GIRL.

Dhondia Chimnajee, a Hindu, aged 17 years, was charged with having, on the 14th July last, committed the offence of rape on a girl, named Shugia, aged about nine years; and pleaded guilty. Mr. Justice Starling, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, you have pleaded guilty to what is a most disgusting and disgraceful offence upon a little girl, nine years old. It is a case in which a very severe punishment must be inflicted; and the sentence of the Court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Ismail Ebrahim, aged 32 years, was charged with having, on the 28th June last, counterfoited Queen's coins, with uttering the same, and being in possession of implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coins. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner came to Bombay from Meerut on the 28th June last, and riding in a tram-car, he tendered to the conductor thereof a coin which, on inspection, was found to be counterfeit. Prisoner was given in charge of the police, and on his being searched, four other counterfeit coins were found in his possession. His residence was afterwards searched, and some implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coins were discovered there.

Evidence was led for the prosecution, and at the close of the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Starling, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, you have been carrying on the trade of coining successfully for sometimes, and so successfully as to be enabled to remit a portion of the profits to some one up-country. The sentence of the court upon you is that of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Poondlik Massoo, *alias* Koondlik Massoo, was charged with having, on the 9th ultimo, committed theft of two copper vessels and a cup of the value of three rupees from one Marooti Baburao. The complainant said he was in the habit of carrying tiffins for Parsees to their offices in the Fort, and on the day in question, he placed a basket, in which were several Parsees' tiffins, on the steps of the fire-temple in Hornby Road while he went up in Messrs. King King and Co.'s offices. On his return, he was informed by an onlooker that the prisoner, a mochee, had taken some vessels from the basket and had gone along Hornby Road. The complainant gave chase and caught the prisoner in the rear of the English Hotel premises. The jury found the prisoner guilty; and he admitted a previous conviction. His Lordship reserved sentence.

THE PORTUGUESE MURDER CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the Crown, applied that the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca stands charged with murder by administering strychnine, be fixed for Monday next, that being a convenient day for a special jury to attend. He said he understood that the defence had no objection to a postponement till that day, and that they intended to apply for a traverse till the next Sessions. He Lordship said, subject to any counter application, he would fix the case for Monday.

The court then adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong Aug. 14 is summarised in the following general Remarks.—The high speculative rates previously ruling in Bombay owing to temporary drought have been tuned down there both for raw cotton and yarn in consequence of the timely fall of rain latterly in most of the cotton districts, and as speculation for the moment has found some subsidence in that market, the result here has been that several large importers have been anxious to quit their heavily-weighted holdings very freely. But, under the influence of very moderate advices from the consuming districts, neither the off take has been larger than during the previous fortnight, nor have prices been maintained at their former level. Rather than that, purchasers, seeing exceptionably heavy arrivals of over 20,000 bales for this market alone during the fortnight, have found one more reason for witholding purchases beyond immediate requirements, and have mostly followed the waiting policy, with the result that only about 7,500 bales could be worked out at a decline of $1 to $1¼ from previous values, though, as regards the amount of business done, some spurious inflation as usual has been attempted to rig up the Bombay market by including arrivals of "forward" sales previously taken into count as part of the business done during the past fortnight. Sales comprise about:—

2,000 bales of No.	20	sold at	$78 to $82 and 85	
1,050 " "	16	"	$71 to $80	
1,300 " "	12	"	$67 to $74	
3,000 " "	10	"	$61 to $70 and 75	
150 " "	8-8	"	$58 to $64½	

Leaving unsold stocks after deducting 5,500 bales shipped to coast ports and Shanghai, at 35,000 bales, consisting of about 13,000 bales of No. 20—3,500 of 16—2,500 of 12—14,000 of 10—and 2,000 of 8-6. Exchange in India is quoted at Tls. 196 wire and 196¼ post.

The collapse of speculation set up in Shanghai by a few brokers reacted in the market there in the absence of any responsive enquiries from the consuming districts, and prices receded about 1 to 1½ tael. Sales during the fortnight amount to about 6000 bales comprising about 3900 bales of No. 20—1300 of 16—and 800 of 10. Unsold stocks are computed at about 14,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Tls. 273 wire and 273¼ post.

In Japan there have been some inquiries for Nos. 20 and 16 and some sales have transpired of these two counts at $83½ and 81½ respectively. Coorla "Ring" No. 20 is quoted as $87½.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

305-95—In person—Reginald Gilbert and others vs Javerbai—Wadia and G.

328-95—Ardesir H and D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others vs Thuker Topan Heerjee and others—Hiralal and M.

336-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Mowjeebhai Hirjee vs Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topen—Tyebjee and Co.

393-95—Brown and M—Esther Marie Bradbury vs William H Gribbin.

Postponed Long Causes.

611-92—Tyabjee and Co for Pauper—Nathoo Toolsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.—Part heard

241-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs Mitbibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

125-95—Muljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Mooljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

298-95—Payne G and S—Karim Nensey vs G K Bemricks and another—Crawford B and Co.

302-95—Mathubhai and J—Kursondas Purshotam vs Mooljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

301-95—Little and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Foolchand Khooshaldas—Ardesir H and D.

308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjee—Wora—Bland and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

216-95—Wadia and G—Madan Jootha vs Merwanjee Mody and Co, Ld, and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

513-94—Little and Co—Narondas Tulsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H—Part heard.

166-94—Bhaishunker and K—Madhowrai Amratrai vs Thakur Naronjee Kesowjee—Wadia and G.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

164-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

189-95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajun vs Dharma Baloo and others—In person, a pauper.

323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.

192-95—Bicknell M and M—Mooljee Govindjee vs Tejpal Gadhoo and others—Little and Co.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Durst and others.

THE BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE forty-first Annual Meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society was held last evening in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel, at Israel Mohalla, Khuduck. The Revd. R. Scott presiding. From the report submitted it appeared that the collections during the past year amounted in all to Rupees 993-1-8, of which Rs. 300-7-8 were received as Donations, Rs. 505-2-0 as Subscriptions, and Rs. 187-8-0 as Interest on the Promissory Notes. The rate of interest having been reduced by Government, the income from that source was diminished by Rs. 15-6-2, so also there was a reduction in the amount of the subscriptions, and the deficiencies in both these items came to Rs. 46-6-2. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,112-6-6, of which Rs. 901-4-0 were for the support of the Wards of the Society, and Rs. 11-15-9 for the funeral expenses of two wards that died, so that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 119-4-10, which sum had to be made good, by indenting on the balance of the last year. This has been going on for four years consecutively and it becomes our people to consider it most seriously. Either the Committee will have to refuse aid to the poor applicants for relief, or use up the Reserved Fund especially set apart for an Asylum.

The Committee earnestly entreated their fellow-religionists to bestir themselves and to provide a building of their own.

Liberal Donations were received last year from his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., the late Governor of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, M. A., L L. B. and C. I. E., presided at the last Annual Meeting of your Society and made a contribution which the Committee was pleased to record. The Committee hoped that the patronage of such gentlemen as these and others of alien religions and races so liberally accorded, would encourage the Beni-Israel people to emulate their noble example and contribute according to their means.

The Committee regret to state that Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, partner of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., who regularly paid Rs. 50 annually in accordance with the usage originated by his venerated Father and his eldest brother Sir Albert Sassoon Bart., died on the 13th March last. The contribution of Rs. 50 was, however, reduced by his present partner to Rs. 20 which very much grieved your Committee.

The Rev. R. Scott in addressing the meeting remarked that the society had a double claim on his presence. First because it was a Jewish society and secondly because it was a benevolent society. Its work reminded him of the words in the New Testament that the widows and orphans should be visited and that the afflicted should be relieved. He was sorry for the unsatisfactory financial circumstances of the society. He did not know how they would manage affairs until circumstances were changed and their financial position improved. He was also sorry to hear that some of them had less happiness and less comfort owing to want of funds.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang remarked that it was the duty of the society to promote the object for which it was established and that they should do so by working diligently and contributing to the funds.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1895 on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,26,000	1,30,000	4,000	2,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	78	2	155
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	7,02,813	11,54,268	29,246	18,86,357
Total for 7 weeks	8,28,813	12,84,263	33,246	21,45,357
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,486	2,51,848	5,657	3,73,991
Per mile of Ry do.	70	150	3	223
Total to corresponding date do.	8,66,783	16,17,642	37,389	25,21,814

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,13,991

Ditto to date ... " 3,75,457

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	78,000	84,000	4,000	1,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	169	182	9	360
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	4,88,234	6,76,276	26,889	11,91,339
Total for 7 weeks	5,66,234	7,60,276	30,889	13,57,399
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,800	1,49,981	1,010	2,38,791
Per mile of Ry do.	191	325	2	518
Total to corresponding date do.	5,39,192	7,56,029	39,593	13,34,814

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 72,791

Increase to date ... " 22,585

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th August 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,30,184	Rs. 1,87,111	Rs. 4,720	Rs. 3,22,015
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	3,75,333

Decrease ... Rs. 53,318

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 24th August 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	..		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	31,345	27,466	3,879	...	...	9,081
Goods	35,102	39,593	...	4,491	...	1,51,768
Other earnings	3,333	7,768	...	4,435	...	10,572
Total for week	69,780	74,827	..	5,047	...	...
Aggregate	5,21,769	6 93,190	...	...	...	1,71,421

NOT until quite recently have Brazilians devoted any attention to Trinidad, that is let in the South Atlantic which lies about 600 miles from their coast. Evidently, by the extraordinary indignation they display at our occupation of it, they are firmly persuaded that the island is their own. We do not, nevertheles, believe that our Government has acted without good ground, and, inasmuch as the British Foreign Secretary has promised to consider any representations the Government of Brazil may make, it is surely undignified on the part of Senhor Belisario, a deputy, in a fit of exagerated patriotism, to call upon his countrymen to "rise and tear away the paws of the British lion from this piece of territory sacred to Brazil." This strange access of patriotic fervour has invaded both the Chamber and the populace, and though at the latest reports indignation was subsiding at Rio de Janeiro, there was excitement in the provinces, and the Rio Grande insurgents were joining in the protest. We shall not be far wrong if we infer that the occupation of Trinidad is being seized upon by the malcontents as an opportunity for attacking the Government or goading it into action that may bring about its downfall. To us the island has obvious importance. It is rich in water, and, lying upon the track of vessels, can be made into an excellent coaling station in a region where we have no Imperial or Admiralty coaling establishment. We cannot, therefore, evacuate the island without good reason. The United States cruiser *Newark* has left Rio for Trinidad Island in order to report upon the nature of our occupation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·645	W	4	93·5	79·9	73	...	13·03	−9·28
Agra	29·672	W	4	87·6	76·3	83	0·87	19·54	−2·55
Cawnpore	29·655	W	3	85·3	76·6	97	0·98	20·96	...
Allahabad	29·632	WNW	6	83·1	77·8	91	0·03	22·19	−7·48
Jhansi	29·670	WNW	5	88·1	74·2	91	0·58	27·36	−3·25
Jacobabad	29·605	ESE	1	105·9	76·6	75	...	2·03	−0·64
Karachi	29·694	W	20	87·5	76·8	82	..	4·09	−1·46
Jeypore	29·687	NW	8	91·6	71·8	70	...	21·19	−1·36
Ajmere	29·716	W	13	85·4	74·1	83	...	23·11	+5·56
Deesa	29·745	SW	9	90·7	71·0	72	...	13·76	−7·43
Ahmedabad	29·774	NNW	2	92·2	76·1	73	...	28·62	...
Bhuj	29·725	W	17	90·5	72·9	72	...	11·87	+0·07
Rajkot	29·771	W	11	90·4	69·3	72	...	16·79	−6·73
Veraval	29·784	W	11	83·5	76·3	84	...	14·41	...
Neemuch	29·745	WNW	8	85·8	70·1	86	...	22·27	−3·09
Indore	29·757	WNW	5	85·2	69·6	88	...	19·25	−1·45
Saugor	29·693	WNW	7	83·3	71·6	91	0·22	38·89	+2·25
Jubbulpore	29·679	WSW	4	83·9	72·6	93	0·13	49·73	+2·85
Hoshangabad	29·751	SW	4	86·8	72·7	91	0·03	35·34	−5·51
Khandwa	29·749	W	10	83·2	72·6	79	...	17·82	−4·84
Raipur	29·678	W	8	85·8	74·6	81	0·04	39·74	+1·06
Nagpur	29·701	Calm	5	85·7	75·6	79	...	49·13	+14·16
Amraoti	?	W	9	87·6	71·8	77	...	19·87	−4·86
Akola	29·742	WNW	12	90·9	72·2	73	...	18·69	−5·69
Surat	29·781	W	L	87·5	77·1	78	...	23·98	−12·75
Malegaon	29·783	W	10	87·4	70·7	73	...	8·77	−5·19
Bombay	29·815	WNW	9	83·9	75·1	78	0·09	51·95	−7·28
Poona	29·812	WSW	11	81·0	67·9	81	...	15·97	+0·92
Ahmednagar	29·780	WNW	8	86·8	64·4	74	...	10·90	...
Aurangabad	29·774	WSW	5	83·8	66·2	84	0·12	21·67	...
Sholapur	29·809	NW	11	89·7	69·0	64	...	10·20	−7·20
Ratnagiri	29·838	W	6	84·4	76·3	67	0·10	77·6	−16·40
Belgaum	29·837	WNW	19	75·2	61·9	90	0·27	33·31	−0·84
Goa	29·855	Calm	6	83·1	74·0	9	0·17	89·03	...
Karwar	29·855	W	3	82·7	74·5	90	0·24	97·3	−4·14
Mangalore	29·876	NNE	2	83·3	74·4	8	0·49	114·79	+21·54
Calicut	29·874	NW	8	84·7	74·5	85	...	77·35	−1·39
Cochin	29·831	Calm	M	83·7	73·2	89	0·13	57·4	−6·20
Bangalore	29·857	WSW	10	80·7	64·3	81	0·02	12·41	−1·65
Secunderabad	29·749	W	12	88·6	70·4	65	...	18·71	−1·71
Masulipatam	29·688	NW	9	93·6	78·6	60	..	18·60	−0·12
Bellary	29·831	WNW	15	91·7	71·6	61	...	6·08	−0·52
Cuddapah	29·801	NW	M	94·1	78·9	60	...	9·55	−5·23
Madras	29·754	WNW	6	98·5	80·5	53	...	10·66	−0·21
Coimbatore	29·843	SW	5	93·4	70·8	86	...	4·76	+0·81
Trichinopoly	29·797	WNW	5	93·5	76·5	65	...	11·28	+3·17
Negapatam	29·787	SW	9	95·5	76·7	70	0·2	8·70	+0·60
Colombo	29·878	WSW	10	88·5	79·0	77	0·08	15·6	−1·57
Aden	29·776	Calm	9	93·8	79·3	77	...	0·0	−0·15

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H=0·23 (60·45); G T H=0·12 (51·73); St G H=0·14 (52·13); C P=0·09 (5·96).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Delhi, Agra and Allahabad, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly at Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Karachi, 20 at Bhuj, and 18 at Bellary. The maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable excess of the normal at Delhi, Indore, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 3° to 4° in excess at Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 62° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is weak, being half its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 2-3rds of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. Elsewhere scattered local showers are probable.

SEPT. 1

The barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Ajmere, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Malegaon, and 16 at Karachi, Khandwa, Akola and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Amraoti, Akola, Malegon, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the minimum 6° in excess at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Belgaum, Poona and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar (1·08"), and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is half its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar, is ⅘ths of its average strength, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that cost. Elsewhere scattered showers are to be expected.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,

Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Sunday's observations.—Pressure has decreased over and around the Bay, and in the Punjab, and decreased elsewhere. The changes are generally moderate or slight, but the fall over the Bay is brisk, and the conditions are feebly unsettled. The area readings are highest over the extreme south of India, and lowest in the Gangetic Plain, and gradients are steeper than usual. Calms prevail along the foot of the Western Himalayas, and westerly winds in most other places, but in Burma and Bengal and at the head of the Bay many easterly winds are reported. The force is moderate or light. The temperature has risen in Burma and the Punjab, and changed little or irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is in a slight to moderate excess in Burma, Bengal and Madras, and in slight defect elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and three in Jacobabad. Rain is irregularly distributed, heavy rain having fallen in parts of Burma and showers in North and West Bengal, east of the North-West Provinces, North-West Himalayas, West Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

LATER.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has decreased slightly in the ocean of the Peninsula, and has been steady over a large part of North-West and Central India, but it has increased elsewhere, the change being brisk to rapid over North-East India. A large depression overlies the centre and north of the Bay, but the intensity of the disturbance at present is unascertainable. The disturbance influences the winds over the whole of the Bay area and also over a large part of the Peninsula; elsewhere directions are more of a less variable force, and strong in Diamond Island and some western stations. The temperature has risen in the Punjab, and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is generally above the normal except in the North-West Provinces, Gujarat and Central India. The rainfall distribution is again irregular, and the amount is much lighter in Burma. There are large tracks of the country without rain, and the heaviest fall reported is one and a-half inch in Balasore, Darjeeling and Debradun.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	59 64	51 61	52 09	52 00
Monday, September 2nd	0 00	0 12	0 04	0 08
Total	59 64	51 73	52 13	52 08
Total fall to Sept. 2nd, 1894	72 59	59 00	59 93	52 10
Total fall to Sept. 2nd, 1893	73 59	63 12	61 22	58 56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEP. 2.

THE telegraphic news to hand through Reuter chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date is the latest to hand calling for notice in this column.

We now give below our usual weekly statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	7,000	25,000	18,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	4,000	4,000	13,000
„ „ Continent	1,000	1,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,919,000	5,898,000	5,054,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	3,456,000	2,852,000	2,292,000
„ „ to Continent do.	3,207,000	2,328,000	2,042,300
„ Stock in the Ports	290,000	181,000	237,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,380,000	1,996,740	2,214,640
„ „ Surats	148,000	227,270	163,590

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,229,000	1,031,880	1,162,490
„ London	11,000	13,200	7,000
American Afloat	10,000	16,500	32,000
East Indian „	14,000	10,000	4,000
Total	1,264,000	1,071,580	1,285,490
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 9-32d.	3 13-16d.	4 7-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 3-8d.	3d.	3 3-4d.
Difference	29-32d.	13-16d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	12,08,227
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	1,06,148
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	84,541
Government Securities	Dec.	„	6,91,065
Other Authorized „	Inc.	„	7,13,420
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Inc.	„	9,05,177
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	3,25,579
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	3,71,938
Cash	Inc.	„	13,33,964

Withdrawals at the end of last month, in connection, probably with the Government Paper settlement, reduced the amount of Private Deposits considerably in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, an increase of under a lakh being shown in this item, instead of the large additions which recent Returns have disclosed; while in Loans there had been a material increase during the week under notice, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by only some 5 lakhs. The Bank's Cash Balance, however, still continues to show an increase, say of over 13¼ lakhs, at 400¼ compared with an addition of 30¼ lakhs in the week preceding, this gain being due to a considerable increase in Public Deposits at the Bank head office, and to the realization of Government Securities.

COTTON.—Exporters have been entirely absent from this market to-day, and the Mills have bought only 300 bales in all, say 100 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 176; Akola at Rs. 185; and Bengal at Rs. 164½ per candy; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

This morning's telegrams from the districts advise a slight fall of rain since the middle of last week in the Bengal Cotton circle where the crop was flourishing, the first sowing in the Beawar district being in flower, and showing bolls. Except at Khangaum and Jalgaum, where a few cents were registered, and where more was required, no further rain fell in the Oomrawattee circle: but the crop was doing well generally; as it was also in the Broach circle, in seasonable weather. There was further acceptable rain in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle, while its absence at Dhollera itself and Verumgaum favoured the growing plants; but at Bhownugger the crop though flourshing, needed more rain. At the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle Cotton-sowing was completed; but more rain was wanted.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day with a small amount of export business passing in the former and a moderate amount in the latter; but quotations in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	602	bales.
Wheat	17,536	cwts.
Linseed	711	„
Rapeseed	1,214	„
Poppyseed	1,250	„
Rice	504	„

FREIGHTS are still unchanged. The tendency of the market is still downward, and there is very little cargo offering even at the low rates quoted. No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery, remaining thereat all day, with but little business passing either way. Calcutta rates come much the same as those ruling here, which closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 3-8d.	„
Credits, 3	do.	1s. 1 7-16d.	„
France, 3	do.	1'41½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and opening at 108 for cash, and 107 11-16 for the next settlement has remained at these quotations throughout the day, closing on the same leval both for Money and Account.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet again to-day, but the following changes in Mill Scrip have taken place, almost all, it will be noticed, being in buyers favour. New Great Eastern Mill shares have declined Rs. 40; Lukhmidass, Rs. 35; Sooonderdass, Rs. 30; Khatao Makanji, Rs. 25; Britannia, and Star of India, Rs. 20 each; James Greaves, Rs. 15; and Howard and Bullough, and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 10 each, while Hyderabad, and Maneckjee Petit, have advanced, Rs. 20 each, Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 8¾ lower, Bank of Bombay shares have declined Re. 1¼, say to Rs. 1,470 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 31st August 1895, compared with the Statement of 23rd August, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	August 23. Rs.	August 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,18,975	58,27,202
Do. do. at Branches	37,35,152	38,41,300
Other Deposits	5,20,23,728	5,21,08 249
Post Bills	4,313	4,779
Credits, undrawn	17,45,336	21,72,325
Rs.	7,72,27,504	7,90,53,875
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,01,64,632	94,73,567
Other authorised Securities	36,30,881	43,44,301
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	44,04,566	46,68,830
Loans do. do. do.	90,67,100	99,72,277
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,00,56,961	97,31,382
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	22,392	22,520
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	7,84,291	4,12,353
Cash	3,86,98,715	4,00,32,679
Rs.	7,72,27,504	7,90,53,875

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	..	...
Teheran	2	2	28 p.m.	..	31
Suez	2	2	55 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 2nd September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	1
„ Karachi	...	7	...	1
„ Madras	...	24	..	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—August 21, at Motihari, the wife of Mr R S Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, Mozufferpore Divison, of a son.

GRANT—August 27, at Cowerie Betta, Sidapur, the wife of Henry Gregor Grant, of a daughter.

PAPWORTH—August 28, at Sukkur, the wife of F W Papworth, Esquire, Honorary Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, Sukkur, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUDLEY—FRASER—August 28, at the Baptist Church, Madras, by the Rev Dr J McLaurin, assisted by the Rev Dr Downie, Rev Thomas Parker Dudley, of Madras, to Mima, youngest daughter of the late James Fraser, Esq, Durris, Aberdeenshire

EWAN—JAMES—August 26, at St Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Francis William Ewan, to Bertha James.

DEATHS.

CONDUITT—August 18, at Nagpur, Agnes Lennox, the dearly loved wife of H W Conduitt.

DOYLE—August 29, at Bangalore, Dudley D'Arcy, the dearly loved and second son of the late Mr T A Doyle, aged 25 years.

KING—August 29, at 32, Strand Road, Howrah, Bengal. John William Rust King, second son of the late John King, Esq, of Howrah, and Greenock, Scotland, aged 25 years and 9 moths.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

THE Kucheng massacre of which English missionaries were the unhappy victims, was but an incident in an insurrectionary movement not specially directed against the Christians, but against the Government and the dynasty. It is important for many reasons to ascertain the exact circumstances out of which a cruel slaughter of defenceless women and children arose. The mistaken idea which at first prevailed that the massacre was the result of a movement against the Mission, connived at by the authorities, led many persons to question the wisdom and prudence of sending missionaries to risk their lives among a population, which resents their presence with outrage and murder. The Biblical injunction "if any city do not receive you, shake the dust from your feet, and go to the next city" has been adduced as an argument for letting the Chinese severely alone, and not go on risking precious lives to preach to them doctrines which they reject with blind fury. Whatever may be said for this view, the missionary societies have repudiated it as altogether unworthy the attention of believers in the command to preach the truth to all nations, and to bless those that spitefully use you. The missionaries have a treaty right to be in China. It is therefore the paramount duty of the European Governments to insist on the exemplary punishment not only of the perpetrators of the Kucheng massacre, but of the officials whose incompetence or connivance rendered such a crime possible. If European missionaries can be slain and their property pillaged or given to the flames with impunity, there can be no security for the European Ministers in Pekin, or for Consuls and merchants in the Treaty Ports. The foreign community in Shanghai fully appreciate this danger, and have given expression to their apprehensions as well as to their indignation in angry resolutions which pronounce the demand for redress formulated by Lord Salisbury to be "utterly inadequate." They affirm the belief in which it would be unwise to concur without further evidence that outrages against the missionaries are generally inspired by the Chinese officials. They telegraphed to Lord Salisbury urging that the British Consul deputed to institute inquiries at Kucheng should have a British and not a Chinese escort.

The distrust of Chinese troops thus indicated was indeed only too well justified. The escort had no sooner arrived at Kucheng than the military rabble proceeded to complete the looting, and the demolition of the mission station. Whether it would have been prudent to send a small detachment of British troops into the interior from Fuchow as suggested is, however, quite another question. The "Vegetarians" had by that time gathered together an armed force of 12,000 men, which overawed the native authorities, and might not have hesitated, in the confidence begotten of numbers to fall upon a necessarily small European escort, for there was no question of sending a large force. That possibility did not apparently occur to the indignation meeting assembled in Shanghai, but it is one that could not weigh with the British Minister at Peking, who asked that a Chinese escort should accompany the Consul on his mission of inquiry. Had a British escort been sent, a collision would probably have resulted, with consequences as deplorable and as far reaching as the collision between Major Cavagnari's small Sikh escort and the mutinous Afghan soldiers in Kabul. The situation is sufficiently complicated as it stands, and a false step might lead to fresh calamities, which it would be impossible to foresee. Whatever is done should be the outcome of full deliberation by the Cabinet. Great Britain will, doubtless, act in concert with the other Powers, who are as much concerned as we are in seeing that the lives and properties of Europeans are respected in the remoter East. To this end—paradoxical as it may seem to say so—the maintenance of the authority and independence of the Chinese Government is indispensable. If the secret societies succeed in sowing distrust between the Foreign Powers and the Court of Peking, they will have gained the end they keep steadily in view. The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty would be inevitably followed by universal anarchy; no European could venture to remain in the country for any purpose, missionary or other. China is at all times honeycombed with secret societies, ever ready to break out into open rebellion upon the first favourable opportunity. Such an occasion presents itself now that the Central Government is impoverished and discredited by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan.

Dr. B. Van Someren Taylor, a missionary who has had many years experience of the districts, where the murderous outbreak of the Vegetarians took place on the 1st August, distinctly states that the Society in question was organised anterior to the war to resist the oppression of the officials—not to destroy the missionaries. They moved slowly and tentatively, but none the less resolutely, from one bold action to another, until they learned from experience that the local mandarins were afraid of them, and that they were the true rulers. The war with Japan, writes Dr. Taylor, was just what they wanted, the troops were engaged elsewhere, and the attention of the officials was distracted by threats of Japanese descent. In June last, when it was expected that the Japanese would attack Fuchow, the Vegetarians felt that the moment was favorable for seizing the city of Kucheng, which is forty miles from that port. Their design was betrayed, the city gates were built up in haste, and the walls repaired and manned by the population, armed with any weapon that came to hand. Mr. Stewart who, with nearly all his family perished so lamentably on the 1st August, believed that the rising of the Vegetarians, contemplated in June, was especially directed against the mission. But that was manifestly a mistaken impression. As Dr. Taylor states, and as Mr. Stewart himself observed at the time, the whole of the townspeople and the authorities worked night and day to put the city into a condition to defend itself. The preparations for resistance were so effective that the contemplated attack was not made. The Vegetarians noted, however, that no troops were sent against them, no arrests were made, and they rightly concluded that the officials were more afraid of them than they of the officials. Their influence increased. They recruited their numbers, without being too scrupulous as to the means, making murderous attacks on the Chinese, who refused to join their society and abjure the use of meat and opium. To put a stop to this violent crusade—a Chinese form of Local Veto—the authorities at Fuchow, on July 24 sent 210 soldiers to Kucheng. The Vegetarians believed that the missionaries had asked for this force, and they decided to punish their interference by a massacre. They marched through the villages in force, openly declaring their intention to destroy the churches and kill all Christians. It is said, but we are unable to see on what grounds, that the officials were cognisant of all this. They took no steps to protect the foreign community in Kucheng. But only one missionary—the pastor of Kucheng—heard of the intention of the Vegetarians to attack the Christians, and the officials might have been equally in the dark. The pastor wrote a letter to Mr. Stewart to put him on his guard. But the missive did not arrive until half-an-hour after the perpetration of the massacre. For such an atrocious butchery, the severest punishment must be exacted. But it is as well to bear in mind that the Vegetarian movement was not originally directed against the missionaries and their churches and schools, but against the official class. The quarrel is really between the Chinese Government and its disaffected subjects, and incidentally affects the missionaries and the foreign communities. It is unfortunate for Europeans that the unlettered Chinaman places them with the Japanese in the comprehensive category of outer barbarians, and holds them equally responsible with the subjects of the Mikado for the sufferings and misfortunes of the late war. The officials who know how to discriminate between one foreigner and another, are not always prepared to brave popular prejudices by taking the part of the victims of popular misconception. The bloody tragedy of Kucheng seems to have had its origin in the suspicion, well or ill founded, we know not, that a small body of troops had been sent against the Vegetarians at the instance of the [illegible] were within their right. They had a [illegible] protected against a terrible danger. [illegible] tection they sought was [illegible] only inadequate, but has [illegible] strophe. It was not without [illegible] going forth into an unbel[illegible] counselled to be wise as serpe[illegible] as doves.

THE China papers to ha[illegible] mail generally support [illegible] subject of the outrages. [illegible] with a view to reassure E[illegible] induce them to mitigate [illegible] reparation, declare that [illegible] acts of a rebellious party, [illegible] uprising they can have n[illegible] an excuse, however, cann[illegible] have said when the soldiers [illegible] were sent directly after the massacres [illegible] cheng to protect mission property and to secure the murderers, they turned their attention instead to plundering and looting all they could lay their hands on. The excuse should avail them little, therefore, for surely they cannot disclaim fixed control over soldiers of the Imperial troops. Details of the Kucheng massacre show that it was deliberately planned, and reputedly connived at by the officials of the district. There is said to be only one feeling amongst foreigners in China—that there should be an occupation of the ports lying between Foochow and Hongkong, the punishment of murderers and officials, and more satisfactory guarantees for the future safety of foreigners residing in the interior and at Treaty Ports. The leading Hongkong journal goes further and declares that the time has come for Great Britain to take over the administration of a considerable portion of the Southern Provinces of China. There is much unrest amongst the people, says our contemporary, in support of its contention. They are galled by the gross injustice and inhumanity of the mandarins, and see no hope of redress for their wrongs, and there is absolutely no hope of amendment from the Chinese Government. In addition to the Kucheng massacre there have been several anti-foreign demonstrations, particularly at Fatshan, in the Kwangtung Province, where the Wesleyan Hospital was saved from total destruction only by the plucky efforts of Drs. Wenyon, Macdonald, and Anderson. Rumours of approaching danger having reached Fatshan on the previous day, Mrs. Macdonald and her child were sent down to Canton, which they reached in safety. The Basel missionaries in the interior received instructions to send their wives and children to Hongkong until the trouble is over, and prudently acted upon the advice. By fleeing while there is time they will be able to return to duty hereafter. By remaining in defiance of official advice they will merely rouse the turbulence of the people, and further massacres will be the result. Indignation meetings have been held wherever Europeans are settled in China, and all have urged European and American Governments to take prompt and vigorous steps. They protest against the mere acceptance of blood-money, and feeling that the Foreign Office has failed to grasp the gravity of the situation, urge upon it the adoption of a policy of retribution. The Anglo-Chinese journal at Haiphong also cries out for reparation. It asserts that not a word can be said in defence of this massacre of the brave and devoted ladies at Kucheng, and "we know the British and Americans well enough to be sure that complete retribution will be demanded and enforced. England and the United States will not hesitate parleying; they will be quite right not to do so." Unfortunately, Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, does not enjoy the confidence of the Anglo-Chinese press in this matter. His action or inaction is most severely criticised, and the *China Mail* declares that the British subjects had to turn in despair to the Consul of another nation for the protection of their women and children. It is expecting too much to look for calm dispassionate reasoning among panic-stricken people. They are suffering too much to be able to weigh the matter carefully, and their cry for severely punitive measures is the only one which could be anticipated in the circumstances. Every indignation meeting, however, declares that a pecuniary penalty will not suffice; they must have blood for blood, an eye for an eye. In Swatow one speaker at the meeting urged that if the British Government fails to take adequate measures, a subscription should be raised to organise volunteer punitive expeditions. And the press does not hesitate to support him, adding by way of encouragement to the proposer that it would not be difficult, for experience has shown that a dozen or two of able-bodied white men can do what they like with all the cowardly ruffians of China.

UNDER the administration of Veterinary-Major Mills the Bombay Veterinary College has completed another year of success, and is favourably reported on in a blue-book just issued. The number of pupils has increased, and at the end of the official year the total on the rolls was the highest on record. There was also an increase in the number of students sent by local boards and other Governments. Four men obtained diplomas in the year under review, and all found lucrative employment. There was a good demand for the services of the graduates also, and Major Mills gives us the particulars of these appointments. He tells us that out of the four men that obtained the diplomas this year, one established himself as a private practitioner at Madras, while the remaining three got employment—one in Colombo as Acting Colonial Veterinary Surgeon; one as Veterinary Officer, Jodhpur State, on a salary of Rs. 150; and one as Assistant Veterinary Officer at the College. The appointments of Itinerating Veterinary Officer in the Shikarpur and Nasik Districts, of two lecturers in the Bengal Veterinary Institute, and of a Veterinary Officer in charge of Surat Veterinary Dispensary, were also filled up by graduates of this College. The appointment of Assistant Superintendent at the Rajputana Veterinary School was given to a graduate for a period on probation, but at the termination of the period he had to vacate the appointment for want of funds. Applications for graduates have been received from the Straits Settlements and Janjira State. Negotiations for filling the appointments of graduates in charge of Dharwar and Sholapur Veterinary Dispensaries have been going on. Mr. R. N. Sane, G.B.V.C., was deputed to Karwar and Ratnagiri Districts, where rinderpest broke out. Mr. Serajudin Khan, G.B.V.C., was deputed to Ahmedabad, where cattle disease existed, to do duty for the permanent incumbent of this district, who was sick. There seems to be plenty of openings for qualified young men and the advantages of studying at the Veterinary College must be apparent. We notice that Major Mills speaks in eulogistic terms of the lectures delivered at the College by Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of the Government Farms, and suggests that this officer should be appointed one of the permanent staff of the College, but Government has not yet acted upon the suggestion, being of opinion, perhaps, that the [illegible] already a sufficiently heavy drain [illegible] Education Department. [illegible] any further [illegible] Poona.

THE [illegible] ard [illegible] esterday [illegible] bay [illegible]

[illegible] Divi- [illegible] from [illegible] during [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday [illegible] to a [illegible] named [illegible] for some [illegible] and was [illegible] our years. —D[illegible] seventeen years, pleaded [illegible] itting an outrage on a little girl, [illegible] d was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for [illegible] years.—Ismail Ebrahim, a man hailing from Meerut, was convicted of uttering counterfeit coins, and being in possession of such coins and of implements for manufacturing them, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE Central Provinces season reports for the week ending Aug. 27, shows that there was but little rain during the first part of the week. Since then good seasonable showers have fallen in most districts. The rainfall in Nagpur on the 25th was exceptionally heavy. Prospects have improved in Seoni and Damoh. Crops generally in good condition though more rain is required in the south of the Nerbudda Valley. Prices above normal in the plateau districts.

MR. KAIKHOSRO SORABJI PATUCK, B.A., left for England, on Sunday last, by the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Imperatrix. Mr. Kaikhosro, like his brother of whom we wrote yesterday, goes to compete for the Civil Service Examination Besides being a Bachelor of Arts, Mr. Kaikhosro passed the Engineering Examination of the Rurki College, last year, with the highest merits and obtained first prizes. Both these talented brothers, during their college career, were highly spoken of by their professors and examiners. Soon after he passed the Engineering Examination of the Rurki College, Mr. Kaikhosro was given a Government appointment at Rangoon. He has now obtained fifteen months' leave which he will devote to study for the Civil Service.

THE men of north Yorkshire, and especially of the Cleveland Hills, are proud of Captain Cook that poor Cleveland lad, son of a field labourer living in a mud hut at Marton, who learned his wistful love of the sea at the quaint fishing village of Staithes, and first went afloat at Whitby to enlarge our knowledge of the world and to add much to British dominion. In the year 1827 Mr. R. Campion, of Whitby, erected an obelisk on Easby Hill, Great Ayton, overlooking Cook's birthplace and many scenes of his boyhood, as a memorial of the great navigator. The situation upon the summit of the bleak moor is greatly exposed, and within recent years the monument, twice struck by lightning, had become much dilapidated. Sir Walter Besant, the biographer of Cook, did therefore a good work in promoting a subscription to restore the obelisk, and subscriptions sufficient to carry out the work were received through the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* of Middlesbrough. Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., and a party of local gentlemen, visited the spot, and the work of restoration was declared completed. The obelisk has been pointed with Portland cement, its broken stones have been replaced, a lightning conductor has been fixed, the door has been blocked up, an inscribed grey granite slab has been inserted in place of the old metal plates and a palisading has been put round the base, the last-named work at the cost of Mr. Emerson, lord of the manor. In naval circles, where the name of Cook will always be venerated, intelligence of the completion of this good work will be received with pleasure. It is a far cry from Easby Hill to Kealakeakua Bay, Havaii, but, by their monuments, these two places commemorate the birth and death of England's greatest navigator. the man, too, who banished scurvy from the Navy.

KRUSHITE, the new abrasive material, consists of chilled cast metal shot, varying in size from that of clover seed to a mere powder. The individual particles are said to be so hard, and at the same time so tough, that if one of them be struck on an anvil, the latter will receive a dent. Krushite is claimed to be three times as effective per unit of weight as the sharpest sand for sawing blocks of granite, polishing, &c., and as a substitute for sand in the blast and for diamond drills in boring. The wear on the saw blade, or rubber, is also said to be considerably less.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The situation at Constantinople is again critical owing to the unyielding attitude of the Sultan in regard to the Armenian reforms.

The resignation of the Grand Vizier thereanent is considered imminent.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Two cases of cholera have occurred at Grimsby.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

The celebration at Berlin of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan was on an immense scale, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS MALTREATED.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Shanghai, states that the Chinese Christians at Hinghow, in the Province of Fokien, have been maltreated, and their houses plundered and burned.

The magistrate of the place has refused to render any assistance to the sufferers.

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

Advices from Madagascar state that one-tenth of the French troops are invalided home.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE KING OF SERVIA.

While the King of Servia was bathing at Biarritz, this morning, a wave overpowered his Majesty, and he narrowly escaped being drowned.

DEFEAT OF A BULGARIAN INSURGENT BAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.

The Turkish troops have repulsed a large Bulgarian insurgent band to the south of Burghas.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 2.

The s. s. Clyde, with the mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

INSTALLATION OF THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The following is the substance of the announcement made by Sir George Robertson at the Durbar this morning for the formal installation of Shuja-ul-Mulk as Mehtar of Chitral, in the name of the Maharaja of Kashmir, who will continue as before to be Suzerain of the Protected State of Chitral and with the authority and approval of Government:—

Recent events have forced Government to consider the extent of the country over which the Mehtar should hold his sway. The circumstances of the Katur and Khushwakt tracts differ materially, and the Khushwaktis have frequently declared to the British Agent at Gilgit their desire to have no more Mehtars over them, and to come under the direct management of the Gilgit Agency. Under these circumstances it has been decided that the Mehtar's direct control shall not extend beyond the Katur country. As hitherto understood, the British Agent at Gilgit will, on behalf of the Kashmir State, appoint governors and headmen of the Khushwakt country, and their relations will be direct with him. The relation of the Suzerain to the State under its protection implies on one side protection from foreign aggression, and on the other loyal adherence of the Protected Ruler to the wishes of the Suzerain, especially as regards all correspondence with the Foreign Powers. The Government of India are leaving a garrison in the country amply sufficient to guarantee it from foreign aggression, and will provide for the Mehtar a guard. During his minority the Mehtar will have the support of the Government in dealing with crimes, such as murder and outrage, which constitute public scandal; and the Government of India wish it to be known to all concerned that they cannot countenance in the State under their protection a government that permits murders and outrages, which have unfortunately been too frequent in Chitral, and which have led directly to the late disturbances. Shuja-ul-Mulk will be given a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 a month, and in consideration of the loss of revenue arising from the separation of the Khushwakt country, an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 a year, the total subsidiary paid to the late Mehtar being Rs 30,000. Rs. 10,000 will be available to provide salaries for the governor and the local headmen of the Khushwakt country. Government do not intend to undertake themselves the management of the internal affairs of Chitral, which will be left in the hands of the Mehtar and his advisers, inasmuch however as Shuja-ul-Mulk is to get some help during the time of his minority; and consequently it has been decided to leave at Chitral an experienced Political Officer, upon whom he may always call for advice and assistance, while it is proposed to nominate three leading men of Chitral to give him help, instruction, and advice, in the management of his State. The country will be governed in accordance with their experience and judgment, and the laws and customs of the people in accordance with the general policy of the Government of India. All buying and selling of slaves, whether for disposal in the country, or with the intention of sending them abroad, will be absolutely prohibited in Chitral. Inasmuch as the Political Officer in Chitral will be, until further orders at any rate, Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit. It will be desirable to maintain a postal line between Chitral and Gilgit, and some improvement in bridges and the more difficult parts of the road between Chitral and Mastuj will be necessary.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

Sir George Robertson is to hold a Durbar at Chitral, to-day, when the ceremony of installing the young Mehtar will take place. It is expected that a formal declarations of the Government of India regarding the administration of the country will also be made,

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Sherlock Hubbard, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, has been placed on special duty under Mr. Macdonald, Accountant-General with the Government of India. Mr. D. Gordon, Deputy Examiner, succeeds Mr. Sherlock Hubbard as Examiner

SANDHURST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

At the Examination to be held in November next, for the admission of candidates to Sandhurst, thirty-five appointments to the Indian Staff Corps will be offered, inclusive of the Queen's Cadets and Honorary Cadets, and sons of the Officers of the Indian Army.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

It has been decided to substitute Southampton for Portsmouth as the general port for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops conveyed by hired ships to India, but the H. M. S. Malabar as the commissioned troopship will continue to use Portsmouth, as heretofore.

MONTHLY OPIUM SALE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

At the opium sale, held to-day, 1,510 chests of Behar opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,345 and 1,595 chests of Benares opium at Rs. 1,318.

THE HARRIS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The first round of the Football Tournament, under the Association rules, for the handsome silver cup, presented by the late Governor Lord Harris, commenced, this afternoon, on the Gymkhana ground, in the presence of an immense multitude of spectators, who watched the play with keen interest. The first match was between the 7th Hussars from Mhow and the Field Batteries from Kirkee. The game commenced just after 4 o'clock. The Artillery were defending the Hussars, who commenced immediately to press upon their opponents. The superior combined play of the Hussars forwards had a great deal to do with their victory. The Gunners' goal-keeper showed up very well many times. The wind during the game was strong. The play was confined nearly to the east side of the ground. The match was won by the Hussars by three goals to *nil*. The second, match was between the Middlesex, from Mhow. and the Royal Horse Artillery, from Kirkee. Play commenced at 5-15 o'clock, the Middlesex kicking towards the pavilion, the Gunners being on the Council Hall side. During the first half two goals were scored by the Middlesex. Both teams played on equal terms, and good leather hunting was witnessed. During the remaining half time the Gunners fought well, and stuck to their opponents manfully, but the Middlesex were on the ball, and though the goal-keeper of the Gunners was quick, and saved the ball as it went through many times, still the Middlesex were able to score two more goals, and won by four goals to the Gunners' *nil*.

CRICKET: MR. PATELL'S XI. *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

Mr. Patell's Eleven played a cricket match with the Ganeshkhind team to-day. The home team won the toss, and went in first. They made 141 runs. Dr. Wyatt made 46, Dr. Hill 22, and Captain Heneage and Mr. Wood 11 each, the rest being minor scores. They closed their innings before tiffin. Mr. Patell's team went in after tiffin, and made poor scores, having closed their innings with 91 runs, Mistry making 25, Ebrahim 21, and Raja 12. Madon, who is a good bowler in the Ganeshkind team, took four wickets, and in Mr. Patel's team Daruwalla took six. Ganeshkhind won the match by 50 runs. As time was left, Ganeshkhind went in for their second innings, and made 116 runs for seven wickets down.

THE GUNPATI FESTIVAL IN POONA.

The Gunpati procession passed off quietly. The police arrangements were good. All the Gunpatis (about 110 in all) were assembled at the Reay Market, and from there went to Lukdi Pul for immersion. The musjids were guarded by the police.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Sept. 2.

French mail steamer Caledonian, from China, arrived

Orient Line mail steamer Oratava, from Suez, arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed declining. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30¼

The sum of about £250,000 has been pasd into the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 2 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Saturday. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Miss E. H. Evans, Mr. Swales, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Miss Incledon-Webber, Mr. H. Gotto, Mr. J. R. Richardson, Mr. G. Parfitt, and Mr. W. A. Carnduff.

From Brindisi: Mr. Holloway, Mr. G. W. Hickman, Mr. E. A. Galt, Mr. Herbert, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Muir, Mr. H. F. Harrington, Mr. R. Watson, Major Monteith, Mr. Paterson, Lieut. J. E. Brush, Mr. Piffard, Capt. W. Leetham, Mr. B. Keighley, Lieut.-Col. Radford, Col. D. K. Robertson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Mercer, Capt. H. B. King, Mr. C. H. Holme, Mr. Desai, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, and Mr. R. Gamble.

For Kurachee: Mr. W. Platton.

For Colombo: Mrs. Robinson, Mr. F. L. Glennie. Major A. H. and Mrs. Poett, Col. Blake, R.E., and Mr. Cyrus Smith.

For Madras: Mr. A. Hopkins, Mr. Kazi-Khurciddin, and Mr. E. M. Drury.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to notice a letter in your last Friday's issue, from a correspondent signing himself "A Catholic." There is no doubt that the want of Catholic schools is a serious drawback in Salsette and Bassein, the greater number of persons object to sending their children to Government Marathi schools, they look upon them as purely secular institutions. His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal has been allowed to enjoy the privileges of a Royal Patron on a distinct understanding that his Majesty might undertake to establish schools for the education of Catholics, subject to the jurisdiction of Bishops appointed at the instance of the Lisbon Government. His Excellency Count Ladislas Zaleski has been appointed a Delegate, with the view, I suppose, to watch the welfare of the Catholics, and to see to the carrying out of the provisions of the Concordat agreed upon between the Holy See and the Court of Portugal. Permit me to remind the Catholics of these districts that if they wish to have schools, they should not fail to lay their case before his Excellency the Delegate, who, I am confident, will draw the attention of the Portuguese Ministry to the complaint. It is no use to sit idle, when duty demands action; and I hope the Catholic community of Salsette and Bassein will bear this advice in mind, and act accordingly.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 2. PRO BONO P BLICO.

THE REC NT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Time has at length come up for congratulating the selection committee on its having discovered the best mode of nourishing its colts and fattening them up. The selection against the Kathiawar XI. is what it ought to be. None can deny that this is the time for making a fair trial of the merits of the colts, and we are glad to find that the Parsee XI. abounds with colts. Notwithstanding all this, going to witness the match this (Monday) morning, I heard spectators whispering, "Where is that young man (Mr. S. H. Davar) in the team, whose wicket-keeping the other day on the side of the Parsee XI. against the XVI. colts filled us all with so much admiration? Why is he not given a fair trial?" I think the committee has concluded that this young man would prove a failure, "because" Mr. Gazdar also proved a failure. If so, let all Parsee cricketers come forth and combine to save themselves and Parsee cricket from these their friends and encouragers. If selections go on such principles, who knows, in the next match, colts may not be selected by the colour of their skin, or the length of their tail? Perhaps some mysterious principles are actuating the committee. So fare it in its undertaking!—Yours, &c.,

S. F. M.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, 1 September 31.

10 p.m.	77·3

MONDAY, September 2.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	81·5

In the coming autumn "Harper's Monthly" will contain a series of articles by Mr. Lawrence Hutton on Rome, Florence, and Venice. Afterwards the articles wil be enlarged and published, each in the form of a small volume. The illustrations are to be by Mr. F. du Mond, who has visited the three cities, to take his drawings on the spot. Also in the autumn, Mr. Hutton's "Other Times and Other Seasons" will be published in "Harper's American Essayists," a neatly-printed series newly started by the well-known firm.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A SWIMMING PHENOMENON.

Since the swimming season opened some few months back, scarcely a week has gone by without some wonderful performance being accomplished by our English amateur champion, J. H. Tyers, who, for the third year in succession, has held his own against all comers, and at the present time looks very much like carrying off the whole of the valuable challenge cups put for competition by the Amateur Swimming Association. Unlike the Athletic Association, whose various trophies cannot be won outright, the leading organisation of swimming stipulates, I understand, that after a cup has been won three times it becomes the absolute property of the winner. Some of my swimming friends have assured me that this fact has had a good deal to do with Tyers remaining in the amateur ranks as long as he has, for it is said that, having beaten all who have yet swum against him, he is anxious to throw down the gage to the best of the professionals—J. Nuttall, of Stalybridge. A meeting between this pair—Tyers and Nuttall—at three distances, 100 yards, half-a-mile, and a mile, would create enormous interest, without a doubt, and it is, perhaps, not too much to hope for that a series of matches will be arranged as soon as the Manchester Osborne champion has swept the amateur board, and arranged his trophies on what will be used to be a capacious sideboard. So far as can judged by the past records of the two, Nuttall certainly has the best of the time tests at the distances I have mentioned, but they are so very close that nothing but an actual contest between them will settle satisfactorily the question of supremacy. In the Stalybridge Baths, which are 20 yards long, the professional champion is credited with swimming 100 yards in 1min. 1⅓sec.; at the Woodside Baths, Glasgow, he has swum half-a-mile in 12min. 7⅘sec., whilst in open water he has covered a mile in 26min. 8sec., the latter performance being at Hollingworth Lake in 1893. Against these times Tyers has 1min. 2sec. for 100 yards; 13min. 42 2-5sec., for the half-mile, and 27min. 21 3-5sec. for a mile in the Walsall Baths in 1893. This latter feat does not compare very favourably with Nuttall's over the same distance, for the amateur would have an advantage of something like ninety turns in a bath, and everyone will be able to appreciate what this means in a race against the scythe-bearer. I have never yet seen Nuttall swim, but Tyers I have watched repeatedly, and were the pair matched I am inclined to think the latter would win. The amateur champion wins all his races so easily that it is really difficult to conjecture what he is capable of if fully extended. As I have just said, I have seen Tyers frequently during the past three years, but only once have I seen him fairly and squarely pulled out, and that was in an inter-club race. Of course he started last in a team of four, the distance being a couple of lengths of a bath some thirty yards long. When he entered the water his opponent was just turning for the last length, but so wonderfully rapid did the Manchester swimmer plough his way through the water that he looked like winning the race for his side. The other man, however, stayed remarkably well. Tyers at the finish being defeated by a bare yard. Never before had I seen such pace in the water. Swimming what is termed the "Trudgeon" stroke, he leapt along with powerful thrusts, whipped himself round at the turn, and with his face practically under the water never once looked nor swerved till the end of the bath was reached. Besides being a marvellously fast swimmer, he has acquired quite a number of fancy tricks in the water, and in company with his fellow-clubman, J. Derbyshire, can give quite an interesting entertainment for half-an-hour or so. As a polo player, too, he is one of the very best I have seen, being equally clever in attack or defence. He has, moreover, adopted a novel method of throwing the polo ball which invariably beats the best of goalkeepers who meet him for the first time. Holding the ball aloft with his back to the goal he gives the impression that it is about to be passed, when suddenly he thrusts it under his arm with a swiftness and accuracy that very rarely fails when once he obtains the proper position for the throw. Only a few days ago I was reading somewhere that the Brimingham Leander Swimming Club had induced both Tyres and Derbyshire to join their ranks, a course of proceeding which, whilst eminently satisfactory to the Midland Club, will not commend itself to their many friends and admirers in the North of England. This "touting" for champions is not altogether unknown in other branches of amateur sport, but in my opinion the different ruling bodies ought to satisfy themselves as to the legitimacy and straightforwardness of these migrations. For Manchester swimmers to be introduced to membership of a Brimingham club for purposes of polo and what not may be "sport" from some persons' point of view, but such tactics smack none too strongly of amateurism. By the way, it may not be generally known outside the swimming world that the "Trudgeon" stroke derives its name from the fact that it was first used in a championship race at the Edgbaston (Birmingham) Reservoir by J. Trudgeon in August, 1875, who won the 100 yards amateur championship on the 28th of the month named. It is a clawing kind of stroke, taken alternately with each arm, and is popularly supposed to have been copied from the Indians. All who have acquired it confess that it is a most exhausting style, and Tyers himself says that he should never care to adopt it for more than one hundred yards at the most.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

It is a good many years ago now—and simply glancing back over the intervening years to the incident of which I am about to speak seems to make one feel still older—since I tried my fortunes in a swimming race. My racing career in a bath began and ended in a single afternoon. In a quiet little town near the heart of England a swimming festival had been announced, one of the chief events being an eight lengths' scratch race for the championship of the district—a radius, if I remember rightly, of five miles being "the district." Always passionately fond of the water, your "Old Fogey" was induced to enter for the contest. After a couple of preliminary rounds, for there were many aspirants to the honour and distinction of champion (if only of a small and insignificant township), four were left to swim in the final heat, of which number I was lucky enough to be one. After a couple of false starts through the impetuosity of some of the competitors, we at lenth got the word of the starter to "go," and the race began. No need here to go into details. Never before nor since could I have striven more earnestly, and after a desperate race with a youth of about my own age, who kept up stroke for stroke with me for over seven lengths, I eventually got the touch first by about a yard. Beaming, delighted but exhausted, I clambered out of the bath as proud as any emperor who ever lived. My delirious joy was short. A message came from the judges to the dressing-room to inquire whether I would object to swimming the race over again, as one of the competitors had been left behind at the start. Was ever such a request heard of before, I wonder? Object! Of course I did, and so did my friends—vehemently too. Then the Mayor used his persuasive powers. "I had beaten them once, and could again if I cared to try!" I was young, inexperienced in racing tactics, and flushed with success; thus my vanity was easily tickled. "Better to give all a chance," it was urged, "and so prevent any protest being lodged." "A little still I strove—and then repented; and whispering I would ne'er consent—consented!" On condition that the fourth party who had failed to start when "go" was given swam the course as we had, I agreed to swim the final heat over again later in the afternoon. With what result? The few friends I had with me were angry beyond measure, but having given my word, what was I to do? Hot with vexation, and burning to inflict a crushing defeat on the cause of my annoyance, I swam the half-distance as if for dear life and got clean away from the rest. But the effort was too much; gradually my strength failed me, and when I turned out of the course and paddled gently to the side there was a hubbub of disappointment from every quarter of the bath. It was poor satisfaction, after all, to see the one who had been left behind finish absolutely last, the youth who swam second in the first race winning easily enough. I have often thought since then how nice the "handsome silver cup" would look on my sideboard; but alas, such good fortune was not for me. A consolation race was put in at the end of the programme ostensibly to assuage my wounded pride, and though a victory in this was secured it brought little real satisfaction. Such was my first and last swimming race.

CYCLISTS AND THE POLICE.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred reasonable people will find it extremely difficult to understand or appreciate the pronounced hostility which is being evinced in certain localities by the police and others who occupy more or less official positions to the great and growing fraternity of the wheel. In the early days of the pastime, or recreation, or what you will, we heard very little of these bitter cries of the police, which may be accounted for by the fact that only a tithe of the number who ride wheels to-day were devoted to the exercise some eight or nine years ago. With the advent of the safety bicycle, pneumatic tyres, and the thousand-and-one improvements which have been brought about in recent times, the number of cyclists has increased a thousandfold. Under the circumstances, it need cause no surprise if a few harum-scarum, mad-brained riders are found at intervals. We find objectionable individuals in every walk of life. But because these few career about our streets and highways in reckless fashion, without bells, without lamps, and often without consideration for anyone but themselves, that is no just reason why the wheeling community as a whole should be continually harassed and misrepresented by those dressed in a little brief authority. If I chose I could easily give half-a-dozen instances where country magistrates have gone out of their way to verbally castigate all and sundry who affect cycling. Week after week we read of cycling smashes and running down cases, and invariably the cyclist comes off second best if the aid of the law is invoked. Recently I have read of a policeman purposely upsetting a tandem because the riders were riding at night without a light, although both were unaware their lamp had gone out. Considerable damage was done to the machine and riders, but there was no redress obtainable. There can be no sort of sympathy for the harebrained rider who wilfully sets the laws of the land at defiance, and who entertains the notion that the possession of a bicycle exempts him from the ordinary amenities of civilisation. Such people deserve all the punishment a hostile magistracy can inflict. In the name of common fairness, however, a protest must be made against the absurd statements which we occasionally hear about cyclists "thinking all the roads belong to them," and who "abuse the roadmen in the most disgraceful manner if a stone be out of placing in the road." The Cheshire notabilities appear to be most indignant at the airs the cyclists of their locality assume, and would impose a tax to-morrow could they have their own sweet way. Perhaps if cyclists had to pay a tax it would be better all round, for we may be certain that many of the highways which are now most shamefully neglected by the local authorities would have to be repaired and put in order, or the cycling taxpayer would want to know the reason why. It is for the journals devoted to the recreation to educate the police and the few worthy but dreadfully prejudiced individuals who oppose cycling in their capacity as county councillors. Only the other day, the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill, B.A., in addressing an assembly of cyclists, said it seemed to him that the sight of a person in knickerbockers on a bicycle instantly provoked an unreasoning hostility in the breast of a country policeman. This was sweeping, but those who have ridden in the country very much will be inclined to agree with this opinion.

CYCLING PARSONS.

Somewhere in the South of England the other day a certain parson gained no little prominence in the daily prints by competing in a cycle race, and what is more, actually winning the handicap. And why not, forsooth? Surely there can be no harm in a minister of the Gospel leaving the humdrum parishional work for a time and mixing up in the affairs of his fellow-men. Had I been present when he rode his good race and fought his good fight I would have joined in the cheers which greeted him with all heartiness and sincerity. It is just possible some of our bishops and parsons have stood aloof rather too much, or we should not hear of the giant strides made by certain peripatetic evangelists and self-constituted generals. That there was room for these has been proved beyond a doubt. The Rev. C. T. Studd, the brilliant Cambridge batsman, would make none the worse missionary for having been a brilliant cricketer; neither will the Rev. H. C. L. Tindall fall short in his ministry because he was in his day a champion runner. And the Rev. Pollock-Hill: he is simply loved in his parish by old and young alike, notwithstanding he is an ardent cycliest. I have already given a brief outline of the Rev. Tindall's career; let me jot down a few details concerning another splendid specimen of "muscular Christianity"—the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill, B.A., now one of the hardest working parsons possible to imagine, having a big parish right in the heart of Birmingham to care for. Born at Upper Norwood in August, 1866, he received his early education at King's College School, London, afterwards entering Keble College, Oxford, in 1886. On coming of age he took the surname of Pollock-Hill, his mother being the only daugther of the Venerable Archdeacon Pollock. During his last year at school he commenced what was destined to be a brilliant athletic career, winning seven first prizes. He won the mile, the half-mile handicap, and the two miles walk amongst others; was second in the 100 yards and quarter-mile; and third in hurdles and high jump—a very smart all-round performance. In the Inter-University Cross-Country Championship he won three times out of four, finishing second in the 1888-89 season, when somewhat indisposed. For three years in succession he met and defeated that brilliant runner F. J. K. Cross, in the mile race, Cross being exceptionally unfortunate in being "out" at the same time as Pollock-Hill, for with the latter out of the way Cross would have been a wonder himself. February, 1888, saw Mr. Pollock-Hill in great form, for he won five firsts at Keble College sports. The same year he won a good many fine races over distances varying from half a-mile to a mile, his best performance being 2mins. 15 4-5secs, for 1,000 yards which is a British record to-day. Running from scratch in the spring of 1889 he got home in front of 37 other competitors in a half-mile in the wonderful time of 1min. 57secs. Mr. Hill holds the Inter-Varsity record for a mile 4 mins. 21 3-5 secs. has won the Oxford University mile race for four years (a record), and has won the three miles for three years (record), and has also won the mile and the three miles at the Oxford and Cambridge sports on the same afternoon, a feat never accomplished by any other 'Varsity representative. He was president of the Oxford University Athletic Club in 1889-90. Standing about 6ft. 1in, he always possessed a remarkably long stride; on one occasion it was measured after a race and found to be 9ft. 1in.! Strangely enough his first curacy was at Lambourne, Berkshire, the celebrated training locality. Here he was a great favourite, for his athletic prowess had preceded him, and the "parson" was at once the most popular man in the place. Their affection was reciprocated, for Mr. Pollock-Hill had always a kindly word for the "iads," who, he says, are "not half so bad as painted, and are invariably sharp and intelligent." His many trophies form almost a museum numbering as they do something like 160. One of his curios is part of a racing boat, which has been converted into a corner cabinet. This was the portion occupied by Mr. Pollock-Hill in the Keble boat in his last year at Oxford, he being called upon to fill the place of No. 4 at a moment's notice owing to the indisposition of the regular oar. Amongst his hobbies are cycling (and he is an ardent devotee of the wheel), photography, and gardening. He has a lovely collection of photographs, whilst his gardening in said to be worthy of a professional. He is a most indefatigable worker, and "thorough" is stamped in looks as well as deeds; there is no namby-pambyism about the Rev. William Pollock-Hill, B.A., and I would we had more parsons of his stamp, for the world would be all the richer.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

September 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Cable Aden and Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted between Busrah and Bagdad.

CRICKET.

A PARSEE XI. VS. KATHIAWAR.

On the Gymkhana ground yesterday a cricket match between an XI. of the Parsees and the Kathiawar team was commenced, and will be continued this morning. The Parsee XI. is composed of ten colts with one exception, as the principal players were either away or prevented from participating in the match, owing to some other engagement. Mr. Tata, therefore, had to put together the best XI. he could under the circumstances. The team was, consequently, rather weak, but quite a match for the Kathiawar men.

The game was started at 11-30 exactly, and. Sanjana and Colabawala were the first pair to face the bowling of Sinclair and Hemo. The former put up a maiden, only a leg-bye being scored off him, and the latter's first over was also a maiden, but he succeeded in taking a wicket. Colabawala being smartly held on the wicket (1-1-0). Pherozshaw Vakil partnered Sanjana, and they exhibited a steady game for twenty minutes. Nine overs out of twelve were maidens, the Kathiawar fielding coming nearly up to the standard of first-class match. At last Vakil who was playing a correct game with style and grace, cut Sinclair for a couple, and the first decade was hoisted exactly at noon. Scoring was very slow, the average being three minutes a run, but then there was one point to be taken into consideration—the wicket was in very good condition and the trundlers were dead on the spot. After playing a steady game for half-an-hour Vakil was held behind the sticks, off Hemo, who was putting a lot of work on his curly slows, (14-2-4). Patel filled the vacancy, and placings in the fielding were altered to check the scoring of the left-hander. Some smart runs were secured, and 30 was soon signalled. Sinclair then passed the leather to MacNaughten who was put away to leg for a treble by Patel. After a few hours' play 36 was the total put together, and Hemo was relieved of the leather by Oghad. Sanjana was very cleverly held in the slips, by Shivshanker, (37-3-13). Bharucha and Patel were now in, and the latter was particularly rough on the bowlers whenever they happened to send a loose one. Bhurucha in fine form lifted his bat for four, off Oghad. He only missed by half-a-foot making it a boundary-bound. Scoring had now become a little faster, and 50 was telegraphed. Five more runs and Bharucha was caught on the cover-point, (55-4-5). M. Kanga who took his place, sent Oghad to the leg-boundary, and pulled his second ball on the square for 3. Patel then put up a couple followed by a single. The over thus cost a decade. Patel was piling up his score very well, and claimed a moiety of the total of 60, which was now up on the board. Bapasola had to resign his place behind the sticks, and untie the pads to relieve Oghad, Ashby going on duty as wicket-keeper. At this time Kanga's sticks were scattered by Sinclair, (71-5-10). The captain now joined Patel, who put up a couple, off Sinclair, who was trundling in place of MacNaughten. Spencer opened his account with a double. On the stroke of time for lunch 80 was telegraphed, of which Patel claimed 31 and Spencer 10. Both teams took their lunch at Mr. Tata's mansion, where they were hospitably entertained. Play was resumed at 2-30, and Spencer and Patel having scored a single each, the latter after a brilliant innings of an hour and a-half and with a total of 33 to his credit, was clean-bowled by Sinclair, whom he missed in an attempt to slog, (84-6-33). Gazdar filled the vacancy at the wicket and was playing a better game than he displayed in the recent match. 90 was signalled immediately owing to Spencer's fast scoring, and Hemo was again asked to relieve Bapasola. The new trundler succeeded in scattering the wickets of the Parsee captain, and Spencer, who played particularly well, returned to the pavilion with a contribution of 16, (92-7-16). Bilimoria, the promising Parsee bowler, was next at the wicket, and started with a quadruple on the leg, off Hemo. The little man put up runs very quickly, and played with dash and pluck. He carried out his bat for 52 runs. His was a very plucky innings, and the fastest scoring exhibited in a first class match. He treated the Kathiawar demon and his colleagues with equal contempt. His contribution of 52 consisted of one 5, four 4s, and the rest trebles and doubles, only three being singles. Gazdar and Chinoy who partnered him during the time did nothing worth noticing. Exactly at 4 o'clock the Parsees account was closed with 171 runs. MacNaughten gave the best account of himself in trundling, his average being 8, while the average of the other bowlers was over 10.

The Visitors commenced their first venture at 4 o'clock. Sims and Shivshunker were the pioneers against the attack of Driver and Chinoy. The former succeeded in disposing of the first pair before 20 was scored, (17-2-11). Bapasola and MacNaughten made a good stand, and the partnership added 31 runs to the total. Bapasola was very badly missed on the mid, by Colabawala, and the blunder cost very dearly. The batsman started his slashing innings, and so very anxious was he to slog the bowling that he let go his bat, and the wicket-keeper narrowly escaped being hurt. The pair had fairly settled down, when a change in the attack was deemed desirable. Kanga relieved Driver of the leather, and dislodged MacNaughten with the very first ball. Ashby was now in the field, and though he was missed the first ball he received, his stumps was broken through by Kanga from the leg. Bilimoria to whom the leather was passed by Chinoy, just missed the hat-trick. He succeeded in dismissing Sinclair and Shivlal in two consecutive balls, (51-6-0). Souter now filled the vacancy, and removed the rot. He commenced his barn-door game, and the scoring was very slow. He remained at the wicket for full half-an-hour, and returned with only a single to his credit, being held on the cover-point, off Driver, who was most pertinently given Kanga's place, (68-7-1). The stand was very good, but on a wicket like this more than 17 runs might have been knocked up in half an-hour. Honeyford filled the vacancy and was all but run out. Gazdar who had committed several faults behind the sticks was to blame for this too.

When it was time to draw stumps for the day the Visitors' score stood at 78 runs with 7 wickets down, being 93 runs behind the opponents in the first venture. The game will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock

Below are the scores:—

PARSEE XI.

M H Sanjana, c Shivshunker, b MacNaughten.	13
F P Colabawalla, st Bapasola, b Hemo	0
P H Vakil, c Bapasala, b Hemo	4
C M Patel, b Sinclair	33
J N Bhurucha, c Souter, b MacNaughten	5
M D Kanga, b Sinclair	10
S B Spencer, b Hemo	16
E R Gazdar, c MacNaughten, b Oghad	13
B M Bilimoria, not out	52
K R Driver, b Oghad	0
N H Chinoy, c Souter, b MacNaughten	5
Extras	20
Total	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Sinclair	150	51	13	2
* Hemo	90	32	7	3
Oghad	60	32	4	2
MacNaughten	45	24	2	3
Bapasola	40	11	2	0

* Bowled 4 no-balls

KATHIAWAR.

Sims, b Driver	11
Shivshanker, st Gazdar, b Driver	6
MacNaughten, c Driver, b Kanga	13
Bapasola, not out	37
Ashby, b Kanga	2
Sinclair, b Bilimoria	0
Shivlal, c and b Bilimoria	0
Souter, c Bharucha, b Driver	1
Honeyford, not out	2
Oghad } to bat.	
Hemo } to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	78

"Another illustration," says the *Railway Review*, "of the wonderful variety of uses to which glass may be put is furnished in the report of an invention said to have been recently brought out in Boston. By this process glass is made to represent a highly polished wood when viewed from the exterior, and when looked at from the interior of the house gives a semi-transparent and very handsome effect. In the veneering-process the glass, which may be either plain or ground, is clouded with a liquid dye, which is applied with a sponge in such a way as to represent the grain of the wood which it is desired to imitate. After shading has been softened, the grain is made clear and fast by an application of photographer's varnish. The glass is then heated slightly to prevent the shadings from merging, and the various shades of dye required are applied with a syringe. A final coat of photographer's varnish is then added, which increases the brilliancy and protects the dyes."

MR. HENRY CONDER.

(A SKETCH BY A PERSONAL FRIEND.)

Both as a prominent railway official and as a leader of men in philanthropic and evangelical effort, Mr. Henry Conder has worthily filled so prominent a position in this Presidency for over a quarter-of-a-century, that his departure from our midst by this week's mail for eighteen months' furlough cannot be allowed to pass over without some notice of his Indian career. I have no doubt that Mr. Conder himself would greatly prefer not to see in print the sketch I propose to write, for he is one of the humblest of men, but in spite of this I venture to take this opportunity to do honour to one to whom it is most certainly due. When the great undertaking of carrying the Great Indian Railway over the rugged heights of the Western Ghauts had been successfully accomplished, thus establishing direct communication with the Deccan, the Board of Directors decided that the time had come when some officer of high standing and experience at home should be selected to discharge the responsible duties of Traffic Manager of the system. In accordance with this decision Mr. Henry Conder, then an officer of the Great Northern Railway, was selected, and he came out to Bombay to take over the duties from Mr. Keiley, who has since acted for the Traffic Manager on several occasions, and is to again take charge for the ensuing eighteen months. The extension of the line to Jubbulpore was then in progress, and it was not until some time after Mr. Conder had entered on his duties here that the line was completed. A date was fixed for the new length to be opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was then on a cold weather visit to India, but the engineers declared that it was impossible to finish the work until some weeks later. Mr. Conder, however, fresh from participation in the management of one of the most enterprising of the home railways, would not hear of a postponement of the ceremony, and insisted that the extension must be ready for traffic upon the day selected. The engineers shook their heads, and looked very doubtful, but with characteristic tenacity of purpose the Traffic Manager, in face of considerable difficulties, had the satisfaction of seeing his desires carried out by the opening of the line at the proper time. The system having been completed, Mr. Conder, by the introduction of methods well-tried at home, and by a close personal attention to administrative details, was enabled to steadily develop the traffic of the system, and in conjunction with the Agent, Mr. Barnett, to obtain for the G. I. P. a foremost reputation as a well managed line.

The most interesting epoch of the traffic history of the system was in 1878-79, the famine year, when an enormous strain was put upon the capabilities of the rolling-stock of the line in the endeavour to supply food to the starving millions of the Deccan and Central India. This event gave an immense impetus to the grain traffic of the Company, which has since then been enormous, although during the last year or two it has received a decided, if temporary, check owing to bad harvests and overstocked European markets. During the famine years every effort was made to cope with the abnormal demands made upon the Company so as to meet the needs of a starving populace. So famished were the people, that as the trains slowly made the torturous ascent of the Ghauts the villagers swarmed about the line, and would even jump upon the train, while in motion, and abstract the precious grain to feed themselves and their families, while other men less venturesome would stand at the side of the track and use a long hook to pull off the bags of grain as the trucks passed by. The drivers, firemen, and guards sometimes saw these robberies, but their ordinary responsible duties being their first concern, they were practically powerless to avert them. A considerable quantity of food-stuff was thus stolen, and indeed the loss was so serious that the Bombay Government appointed a commission-of-enquiry consisting of Colonel Wise, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Arthur Crawford, who was destined to himself be the subject of a commission a few years later, and Mr. Conder. On the one hand it was contended that the police as being charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Ghaut district were to blame for these robberies; on the other hand it was asserted that the traffic department of the railway company was responsible, and it was even alleged that some of the assistant officials had been bribed to connive at the malpractices. As was to be expected, Colonel Wise was of opinion that it was the department which was at fault, while Mr. Conder was equally firm in the belief that responsibility rested with the police. The third member, Mr. Crawford, so completely concurred with Colonel Wise, that Mr. Conder had cause to complain that on several occasions his colleagues took evidence when it was impossible for him to be present, thereby preventing him from examining witnesses from his point of view. He entirely disagreed with the conclusion of his colleagues, and sent in a minority report. Sir Richard Temple, who was Governor at the time, took what he would probably now admit was a biassed view of the case, and held that the railway administration alone was to blame. Two members of the traffic staff, in accordance with the finding of the majority report, were arraigned for corruption. In the case of Mr. Bedford who was then stationed at Sholapore, the chief witness failed to stand the test of cross-examination, and confessed that there was no ground whatever for the assertions he had made, which, he said, had been extorted from him by the police. The charge therefore completely broke down, and the Judge, in discharging Mr. Bedford, told him that he left the court without a stain upon his character. The prosecution of the other alleged offender, who was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, was equally abortive. The jury, after hearing the so-called "evidence," exonerated the defendant from all blame, and declared him absolutely innocent. Mr. Justice Bayley, in discharging the accused, animadverted in strong terms upon the way in which Sir Richard Temple's Government had prosecuted the man, without due investigations into the truth of the allegations made against him. But notwithstanding the failure to establish in a court of law the culpability of the traffic staff, Government issued a resolution still apportioning the blame in that direction. Public opinion, however, took a distinctly opposite trend, and both in the columns of this journal and of its contemporaries articles appeared, not only condemning the vindictive attitude of Government, but expressing admiration of the services Mr. Conder and his assistants had rendered to the cause of suffering humanity, in spite of enormous difficulties—difficulties which at this distance of time and with the existing largely increased facilities of the company in rolling-stock, cannot be adequately understood. Expressions of sympathy with the railway executive came from all sides. The European merchants of Bombay sent in a memorial to the Board of Directors at home, in which they animadverted on the attitude of Government, exonerated Mr. Conder from blame, and declared that he had succeeded far better than could have been expected in coping with the abnormal demands made upon the rolling-stock and staff of the Company. But notwithstanding this expression of opinion, the controversy placed the Traffic Manager in a very awkward position, in view of the known reluctance of the directors of Indian railways to have their executive officers in India at variance with Government. The Board of Directors could scarcely have been blamed if they had thought it expedient to say, "Well, Mr. Conder, you have done splendidly for us, but in face of the attitude of Government it will be difficult for you to continue at your present post. Would it not be better for you to resign?" But so far from doing anything of the kind the directors expressed their appreciation of Mr. Conder's zealous services at his difficult post, not only by a resolution, but also by making an addition of Rs. 200 per month to his salary as a personal allowance. It should be mentioned that at a conference held at Poona on the subject the then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, supported the Traffic Manager, as against Sir Richard Temple. The strain of these many months of excessive toil and anxiety told upon Mr. Conder's health, and for weeks and months of the period he was suffering from fever. But he refused to listen to the advice of his friends to go on leave, and persisted in remaining at his post until the work of the Company had resumed its normal aspect, when he took a much-needed three months' holiday, and went to Australia.

In the course of the controversy Sir Richard Temple remarked on one occasion that Mr. Conder was well able to direct good people, but could not control men of bad character. The then C[illegible]ulting

Engineer of Railways declared that this criticism was entirely undeserved. "Mr. Conder," he remarked, "possesses the power of maintaining discipline amongst all classes of the Company's servants. What he has done has been to turn the bad into good, and, speaking generally, it may be said that he has raised the tone of the whole staff; for they stand on a very much higher plane than they did when he took over charge." Coming as it does from a Government officer, who was by no means always in agreement with the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. line, this testimony is worthy of quotation at a time when criticisms regarding the *personnel* of the traffic staff are frequent from disappointed or captious outsiders. Those criticisms relate to Mr. Conder's employment of European drivers and guards to the exclusion of Natives; and to his alleged partiality for young men who attend some of the meetings which he has been in the habit of conducting. With regard to the former animadversion, the subject of this sketch has always held very strongly that presence of mind in the event of emergencies is one of the most important qualifications for men who are placed in charge of trains, and that this essential quality is not one of the strong points of Oriental character. He has all along believed that the extra cost of the employment of European agency pays in the long run, and in support of this contention has been able to point to instances where, in times of accident or excitement, Native station-masters and assistants have precipitately fled from their posts leaving matters to right themselves by magic or by some other method apart from their own exertions. The second criticism I have mentioned may be dismissed as devoid of foundation. While Mr. Conder is always desirous of assisting young men in every way he can, and especially delights in helping those who help themselves, no one is more quick to notice any endeavour to gain favour by false pretences, or to seek promotion by means of a sanctimonious garb. The staff have good reason to be thankful to the Traffic Manager for his consistent efforts to promote their welfare and for his steady resistance of proposals to increase the amount of Sunday labour. The goods yards are for the most part closed on Sundays, and only so far as is absolutely necessary are the employés deprived of the great birthright of the people of every Christian nation—one day's rest in seven. Mr. Conder's conservatism is sometimes condemned, but this failing, like some of his other weaknesses, leans to virtue's side, for it arises from a dislike of mere fanciful change. His administration has all along been characterised by a steady maintenance of well-tried methods, but at the same time he has shown no unwillingness to adopt improvements of real value. It is easy enough to find fault with the management of a line like the G. I. P., but it is too often forgotten that the line has special difficulties to contend with. As a matter of fact the executive officers are always ready to do their utmost to remove all just cause for complaint, and it may be confidently asserted that there is no railway system in the country to which the general public is more indebted. As an inferential proof of the correctness of this statement it may be mentioned that Mr. Conder has for over a quarter of a century stood in the front rank of the recognised railway authorities of the country. During the last two decades scarcely a railway conference has been held at Simla, Calcutta, or elsewhere, from which he has been absent, and it is well known that his long experience and sound judgment are of very great value in helping the conferences to decide the questions under discussion. As everyone knows Mr. Conder's industry and his habit of "sticking at it" are quite phenomenal. When everyone else has been holiday-making, the subject of this sketch has been at his accustomed post, and friends have seldom been able to prevail upon him to take more than a week's holiday at a time, and then only at rare intervals. Since his return from leave to Europe eleven years ago Mr. Conder has laboured almost incessantly, and has undertaken an enormous amount of work in connection with details of administration, which most men occupying a similar position would have left to their assistants.

But nothwithstanding this close and untiring attention to his official duties, Mr. Conder, by the absolute sacrifice of his leisure hours, has been enabled to discharge a great variety of philanthropic and religious work throughout the whole period of his residence in this city. True to the best traditions of the Conder family, he has been a warm and consistent supporter of the cause of evangelical Christendom. As was remarked at a farewell meeting held the other evening, no Christian enterprise in Bombay has appealed to Mr. Conder in vain—he has been ever ready to promote any religious or philanthropic movement with his influence, his money, and his time. His interest has, as everyone knows, principally centred in the Young Men's Christian Association, which he was largely instrumental in founding twenty years ago, and over which he has since presided with untiring zeal and constancy. Not a day passed without Mr. Conder visiting the rooms, at Apollo Bunder, either to take part in a Bible class, prayer meeting, or some other gathering; to see the young men enjoying themselves in the tennis-courts; or to speak a word of cheer and encouragement to the youths and young men he happened to meet in the rooms. Nothing has been more to his liking than to get in a quiet corner with some soldier or sailor, to listen with sympathetic interest to all they had to say and to give them fatherly counsel. He personally knew, and understood the character of almost every member of the Association, and certainly of every *habitue* of the rooms. Having no family claims upon him, the Y. M. C. A. President has delighted to take young men to stay with him for a short time in his bachelor home at Breach Candy, and has always been most thoughtful in ministering to the comfort of his guests. Hundreds of young men have had good cause to be devoutly thankful for the influence of Mr. Conder's wise and helpful friendship upon their lives, and many a "shipwrecked brother" has through his instrumentality been enabled to "take heart again." It may be safely said that there is no man in India to-day, whose name is more enshrined in the hearts of young men—some of them scattered to the ends of the earth—than Mr. Conder. Neither wind or weather prevented the retiring President from daily visiting the rooms, and he never visited them without fulfilling some good object. But although he has done so much for the Y. M. C. A., his sympathies have by no means begun and ended there, for he has laid himself out for quiet usefulness and for unostentatious philanthropy in many other directions. He has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Scottish Orphanage, which he was largely instrumental in founding, and of which he has been either vice-president or president for the last dozen years. The fatherly concern which he has shown in his young friends in the Y. M. C. A. has also been shown in an equally marked degree in regard to the orphans brought up at Mahim, under Mr. Anderson's fostering care, and he has helped numbers of them to obtain a start in life on leaving the institution. Mr. Conder has for many years rendered faithful and loving service to the Scotch Free Church as a Ruling Elder. Amongst numerous other capacities in which he has identified himself with Christian work and effort may be mentioned the vice-presidentship of the Bombay Branch of the Bible Society and of the Bombay Tract and Book Society and as the President, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood is away from Bombay the greater part of the year he has generally presided at the committee meetings of these institutions. Much more could be written in praise of Mr. Henry Conder's life and labour in this city, but I will content myself by quoting in conclusion some lines, which apply most truly to this friend of young people, this generous benefactor of the needy, this devoted worker for the truest and best interests of his fellows—

> We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths
> In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
> We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
> Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

THE Emperor William, by the way, sent to his uncle, Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on his birthday on Aug. 6, the following congratulatory telegram:—"Your birthday affords me the pleasing opportunity of sending my most cordial good wishes to you and yours from England's beautiful shores. May the new year bring you and yours nothing but good." The Duke replied:—"I send you my sincere thanks and most loyal greetings from Thuringia's splendid forests and from the midst of the memorial celebration of your father by an unusually large gathering of old comrades of the 95th Regiment."

KATHIAWAR DEPUTY ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the post of two of the Deputy Assistants in Kathiawar have fallen vacant in consequence of their services being required by the Jamnagar Administration, you will allow me a little space in your valuable paper to ventilate the subject. It is the declared policy of Government that merit and no favor will be the only qualification for Government service, and yet a careful glance at the past history of the way, in which the Deputy Assistant's posts in Kathiawar and other Agencies have been filled up, seems to show that the said declaration has been a dead letter, buried in the archives of the Secretariat. The post of Deputy Assistant has for its duties the dispensation of judicial work, and to do justice to it, judicially trained men should have been the right men in the right places, but the officer, with whom the choice of reporting the appointment to Government lay, having a special liking for a particular class, or a particular person, no matter what the qualifications may be, brings his own favourite to the front, and secures him the post. It would be making an invidious distinction if I were to discuss the merits and demerits of each individual holding at present the post of Deputy Assistant. Suffice it for me to say, that one with no education, no legal training, much less tests, but simple experience at the desk, and who drawing Rs. 50 a month a year before this elevation, has been the recepient of the post of the Deputy carrying Rs. 200 a month. It seems to be the order of the day to fill up the said post by appointing head clerks of the three Agencies in Guzerat so to speak.

I may without further comments say that none of the head clerks should be allowed to be recommended, unless they have obtained the legal tests such as those which the pleaders have. When the whole judicial service in the Regulation Districts is filled up by legally trained persons, what earthly objections could there be for Government to make selections from among the pleaders who may be willing to take up the appointments? So far as my information goes the Pleaders' Association in Kathiawar had moved in the matter and secured the sympathy of the Judicial Assistant, Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, who was good enough to bring the claims of the profession to the notice of the Political Agent, but with what result is a close secret as yet. It is earnestly hoped that the Government of Lord Sandhurst will see their way to recognizing the claims of the members of the legal profession.

I am not without hope that the claims of the head clerks of the Agencies in Guzerat will be advocated by their respective officers, and if this should be the case, there are other candidates in the field, whose claims should not be ignored. If Government were to view the matter from a promotion point of view to men in the service, the head clerks of Mahikantha, Palanpur, and Revakantha drawing Rs. 100 a month can have no preferential claims to those of the head clerk, head accountant, and chief accountant L. F. in Kathiawar who each draw Rs. 150 a month.

Looking to the claims for promotion of the head clerks of the Agencies in Guzerat, the head clerk at Palanpur is entitled to priority, over that at Sadra, as the former is senior in the post, and has on several occasions acted as a Deputy. The question involved is obviously one of such importance to the public service that I trust the discussion initiated above will be at once taken up, and brought to the notice of Lord Sandhurst by those whose duty it is to see the justice of the claim above set forth.—Yours, &c.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SHOLAPUR.

ON Monday last, writes a correspondent, took place the distribution of prizes of the St. Joseph's School, followed, at 9 p.m., by a concert in aid of the funds of the Roman Catholic Chapel for the purchase of a bell.

Miss Scott opened the entertainment preceding the prize-giving, with a most brilliant execution on the pianoforte, of the classical march, "Celeste." Then came the prologue, recited by Master D. K. Jadhav with great spirit, considerable clearness of intonation, and some degree of elocutionary effect. The Christy Minstrel chorus song, "Climb up ye Chillun, Climb" sung in character, by a group of five boys, was appreciated, Master Henry Fernandes doing particularly well. This song was followed by the "O'Flaherty Brothers," or "Absent-minded Bob," a short farce, creditably performed by Masters J. D'Silva and D. Bomonji. The report of the school for 1894 having then been read by the Rev. Fr. D'Souza, and the prizes being distributed, Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, C.S., Collector of Sholapur, who presided, rose and delivered a short speech, in which he said that the managers of the St. Joseph's School were to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment they had taken the pains to provide for the audience that evening, and added, that although he had witnessed many similar events, it had never been his good fortune to be present at one, equal to that at which they had all that evening assisted. Addressing himself to the scholars, he exhorted them not to rest content with having succeeded in carrying off the prizes that evening but should aspire to, and strenuously strive to win, those higher prizes and rewards which might be in store for them in after life. He then concluded, by thanking the Rev. Father D'Souza for the entertainment, which he was sure all had enjoyed. The proceedings were then brought to a close by the playing of the National Anthem by Miss Scott.

The concert, presided over by Mr. George Jacob, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Sholapur, was in every way a success, and fetched a collection of close on Rs. 150.

The two marches, viz., "Excelsior" and "The Cadet" played as trios on the piano, violin, and banjo, by Miss Dracup, and Messrs. Fernandez and Eccles, were executed in a most masterly manner, and elicited a hearty encore from the audience, as, indeed, did almost every other item on the programme. That for the "Cadet March" was, however, the only one responded to.

The piano and violin duet, "The Shephe rd Evening Song," by Miss Dracup, and Messrs. Fernandez and D'Mello, must have enchanted the hearts of true lovers of music, the sweet harmonious chords and echo notes being rendered with a most telling precision of touch and expression.

Miss Dracup must be complimented on her playing, for which she may soon be in considerable request in the concert hall. Mrs. Brooke's two very pretty songs "The Song that reached My Heart" and "Woodman spare that Tree" were nicely sung, and well received by the audience.

Miss Scott, in Tennyson's "Break! Break; Break!" and "Jessie's Dream" scored a most brilliant success, singing with confidence, and considerable clearness of voice. This young lady was of great use in the concert, having had to play the accompaniments of all the songs of the evening but one, which was sung to the banjo. The comic songs. "That is Love" and "Where did You get that Hat?" by Mr. Salmon, took very well as also did Mr. Palmer's "Ask a P'liceman."

Mrs. Warren's non-appearance, owing to the sudden death of her baby on the evening of the entertainment, was exceedingly regretted, as all were anxious to hear, and would have been charmed with her rendering of "Grace Darling" and "The Vacant Chair." Mr. Biggs, in spite of a cold, got through "Ruby" alright.

The concert was followed by the side-splitting farce, entitled "The Intelligent Youth." For the character of "Mr. Snoggins," a crusty, snappish old driver from Bhusawal, a better choice than Mr. Jenkins—Dracup could not possibly have been made. While as "Chinlaswamy," (a brother of a boy from Black Town) Mr. Palmer was perfection itself, and kept many of the audience in doubt as to his non-identity with an actual native of the "Benighted Presidency." The play was enjoyed from beginning to end, as also were the local hits and puns, which were capital. The thorough success of the whole entertainment was due solely to the united, faithful, and active co-operation of all those who helped in it, for which sufficient gratitude cannot be felt. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Scott, Dracup, and Salmon, who very kindly placed their houses at the disposal of the performers for practice. The two latter gentlemen are also to be thanked for the kind loan of their pianos at the two entertainments. Thanks are also due to Messrs. DeCruz, DeMello, and Fernandes for playing for the after dance till near four in the morning—the dance music being specially well rendered with piano and violins. Thanks are also due to the residents for helping the concert by taking tickets, and especially to Mr. Laidlaw for lending the railway goods shed.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI is engaged upon a new novel in which the general procedure and peculiarities of the Russian district Courts of Justice (Okruzhni Sood) will be particularly described and criticised. Always thorough and painstaking in his work, the Count is now availing himself of the consultative aid of a specially-invited guest to Yassnaya Polyana in the person of a well-known Moscow jurist. If the author deals with the judicial part of his story in his usual caustic style, the new work will not improbably be indexed by the censure along with the Kreuzer Sonata. Count Tolstoi is known to entertain very little respect for the Russian judiciary methods generally. On the last occasion, some few years ago, that he was summoned to sit upon a jury, he declined to be sworn, and was mulcted in a fine of 500 roubles. Count Tolstoi has recovered from the intermittent fever from which he has for some time past suffered, and he will shortly go to the Caucasus for a holiday rest—if so restless a character can ever really be at rest.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most deligtful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE hear from Calcutta that further experiments will be carried out with the Lee-Metford bullets in order to arrive at the best pattern possible.

A POSTAL return just issued shows an increase of nearly 24 millions of articles delivered during 1894-95 as compared with the preceding year. The total passed 394 millions, the only decrease being in registered book an pattern packets.

THE latest season reports state that considerable portions of land remain uncultivated in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions of Bengal for wont of sufficient rain. Advances are being giving under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in a part of the Jalpaiguri district, where the floods in July caused much loss of property and cattle.

THE outstanding debentures held by subscribers to the Farukhabad-Cawnpore light railway project of 1879 are to be paid off by the 1st December next. Of a proposed capital of Rs. 35,50,000 a sum of of Rs. 4,51,000 was subscribed in 1879, but in 1884 most of the holders of the debentures took advantage of an offer made by Government and exchanged the debentures for consolidated stock of the Cawnpore-Achnera system. The Rs. 6,100 which remained will now be paid off.

THE movements of troops along the Malakand-Chitral line of communications continue. The 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas marched from Drosh to Ashreth on Thursday on their return journey, while the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas moved up towards Dir the same day *en route* to Drosh. The Seaforth Highlanders will probably be the next British regiment to be withdrawn. The heavy baggage of the 3rd Gurkhas and 25th Punjab Infantry, who are to form the garrison of Chitral, is being sent up last. The consignment should be over the Lowarai Pass by the 20th September. The withdrawal of the troops between Drosh and Chakdara will, as we anticipated, be practically completed by the end of September; but gradual reductions will be made before then.

THE following is an itinerary of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's winter tour: leave Simla on November 1st; arrive Karachi 4th; Bombay 7th and 8th; Baroda 9th and 10th, Ahmedabad 11th and 12th; Deesa 13th to 15th; Palanpur 16th to 20th; Ajmere 21st and 22nd; Nasirabad 23rd; Neemuch 24th and 25th; Mhow 26th and 27th; Deolali 28th to 30th; Poona December 1st to 4th; Secunderabad 5th to 11th; Bellary 12th and 13th; Bangalore 14th to 18th; Mysore 19th to 21st; Ootacamund 22nd to 24th; Trichinopoly 25th and 26th; Tanjore 27th; Madras 28th to 30th. Sir George White will leave Madras by sea on December 31st and arrive in Calcutta on January 2nd, where he remains for the cold weather session of Government.

AFTER much consideration and correspondence with the leaders of the different missionary societies, writes a home paper; it has been decided to found a Missionary Settlement for University Women at Bombay. That city contains a Parsee population of 60,000, as yet almost untouched by missionary effort, and it is believed that among the women of this enlightened race, unhampered by Mohomedan and Hindu restrictions, excellent missionary work can be done on educational lines. Parsee converts would become a powerful instrument for the evangelisation of the races around them. Then in the districts of Nasik and Malegaon, about one hundred miles from Bombay, there is pressing need for lady doctors among 2,000,000 native women, and a medical mission would find the fullest scope. The reflex action of the work, it is believed, would be most beneficial on the colleges at home. Offers of service have already been received, and if the necessary funds are secured, it is hoped to send out a first band of workers in October, 1896. Contributions, we are asked to state, will be gratefully received by Miss de Selincourt, hon. sec., 'Eversley,' Balham, London, S.W. The advisory council consists of Revs. F. B. Meyer, H. C. G. Moule, E. A. Stuart (St. Mathew's, Bayswater), R. Wardlaw Thompson, Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, Mrs. de Selincourt, Hon. G. Kinnaird and Miss G. A. Gollock. Lord Kinnaird is hon. treasurer, and the committee is made up of members of Newnham and Girton Colleges, the London and Edinburgh Medical Schools for Women, Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, and Alexandra College, Dublin.

A WRITER in the *Realm* says he is assured that the New Woman movement has found its way into Mahommedan circles in Burmah. A Mahommedan maiden named Ameena fell in love with a Chinese youth with the less beautiful name of Bain. Bain affected the concertina, and took a delight in playing it in public. His musical efforts reached the ears of the beautiful Ameena, and had the magical effect of making Bain seem lovely in her eyes while as yet Bain knew nothing of his conquest. One evening, hearing the troubadour in the distance, Ameena signalled him to her side, and announced her intention of accompanying him in his musical rambles. Nothing loth, Bain waited for her until she had gone back into the house to fetch a bundle. As they walked to the riverside she told him that she loved him, and asked if he felt inclined to reciprocate her passion. Bain rose to the occasion, and said he was willing. Ameena then took sole control, and announced her plan of action. She was to kidnap him, and hide him in the jungle. Bain consented with the true courtesy of a musical Chinaman, and for four days lay hid in the jungle at the mercy of the beautiful Ameena. When they were missed a search party was instituted, and the hiding-place of the kidnap-Chinaman discovered. When brought before the police, scorning to lie, Bain put all the blame where blame was due, and accused Ameena of having kidnapped him. Unabashed, Ameena accepted all responsibility, and alleged love as her excuse. When ordered to give up Bain, and return to her parents, she refused to do either, swearing she would rather die on the spot than surrender Bain. Love conquered, and Ameena left the guard-house in triumph with the mean-spirited musician. It is now rumoured that another Mohammedan maiden cannot be found.

THE inquiry into the charges brought against the Directors of the Newfoundland Union Bank was continued on August 3rd, before Judge Conroy, and some startling revelations were made. Mr. Crowdy, one of the bank tellers, testified that four of the bank directors had overdrawn their accounts to the aggregate extent of 2,448,000 dollars, the aggregate individual overdrawn accounts amounting to 2,800,000 dollars. Sir Robert Thorburn and Mr. Tessier overdrew to the extent of close upon 600,000 dollars, and Messrs. Baine and Johnstone over that amount.

ONE of the most striking personal phenomena of the time (says the *Daily Chronicle*) is the strong friendship which has sprung up between the German Emperor and Lord Lonsdale. "This mutual attachment first received open expression last year at Cowes, when his lordship gave a sumptuous entertainment on board his schooner yacht in honour of the Kaiser, and when his Majesty, after the regatta week, repaired to Aldershot as Colonel of the "Royals" to witness a review and a sham fight, the most conspicuous member of his suite was Lord Lonsdale, who in his scarlet yeomanry uniform was mistaken by many for an officer of the Emperor's own Hussars of the guard at Potsdam. Thereafter Lord Lonsdale went over to Konigsberg to attend the Imperial autumn manœuvres, when he was treated with the greatest distinction, and on returning home he sent the Kaiser a very handsome cigar box in worked gold, valued at about £1,200. Per contra, when at Cowes lately, he was presented by his Imperial friend and admirer with a costly scarf pin on the day his Majesty lunched on board the Verena. The present doings at Lowther Castle speak for themselves, but it may be doubted whether the festivities at Kenilworth in honour of Queen Elizabeth assumed a more elaborate or expensive form than all these present hospitalities at Lowther Castle. They are to be followed shortly by a visit of Lord Lonsdale to Berlin on the occasion of the Sedan anniversary, though it is not so very long since his lordship was the Kaiser's honoured guest at Kiel. And from Berlin his lordship will pass with the Kaiser to Stettin to witness the manœuvres of no fewer than four army corps, or about 60,000 men, the largest force which has ever engaged in mimic warfare in the Fatherland."

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE following amended rules of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, Limited, were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Association held at the registered office yesterday afternoon, which will be applicable to all contracts made after 2nd September 1895:—

All cotton bought for forward delivery shall be ready and delivery order for the same tendered by noon on the latest date specified in the contract. In case a delivery order for the cotton or any portion of it is not so tendered, or in case the cotton, or any portion of it, for which a delivery order has been passed, is not available for delivery, or is not of the description or denomination stated in the contract, the buyers shall have the option of cancelling the same, or of buying in the market at the risk and expense of the seller, or of invoicing the cotton back to the seller at the market rate of the day.

If before the maturity of any contract, either party thereto shall suspend payment or become bankrupt or insolvent, the other party or parties to such contract shall forthwith close the contract, and when the contract is closed the measure of damages shall be the difference between the market price current at the time of closing for similar goods for delivery at the time named in the contract so closed, and the rates named in the contract. Such market prices shall be ascertained either by re-purchase or re-sale, or by arbitration, at the option of the party closing the contract. The damages ascertained, as aforesaid, shall become at once payable to or by the party closing the contract.

Should part of a lot be tendered and such part be arbitrated upon, such arbitration shall refer only to the part, and the balance of the lot shall be considered as a separate lot for arbitration. If the contract be for only 110 bales or less, only one tender shall be made; if for more and in muiltiples of 100 bales, the tender shall be made in multiples of 100 bales: and if the contract be in multiples of 110 bales, the tender also shall be made in multiples of 110 bales.

All questions in dispute between buyer and seller shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested persons selected from the arbitrators appointed by the Board under the Articles of Association of the Company, one to be chosen by each disputant, such arbitrators having the power to call in a third arbitrator, who must also be one of the arbitrators so appointed by the Board. The decision of the third Arbitrator shall be in accordance with that of one of the original Arbitrators, and the award made by such Arbitrators or any two of them shall be final and binding, subject only to the right of appeal to the Board.

Notice for arbitration in writing must be given by the buyer to the seller within 30 hours of receipt of delivery order, and the arbitration must be held within 72 hours after receipt of delivery order. If such notice is not given in time, or if the arbitration is not held within 72 hours after receipt of the delivery order, the cotton must be taken by the buyer without arbitration. In the event, however, of the seller refusing or neglecting to have the arbitration held before the expiration of 72 hours as provided for above, the buyer shall have the right to have an "ex-parte" arbitration held, and the award of such arbitration shall be binding upon the seller: it being always understood, however, that no delivery order shall be issued unless the cotton is actually then ready on the bunder or jethas. If there should be a greater number of bales on the bunder or jetha of the mark tendered than the number specified in the delivery order, the buyer shall have a right to demand that the bales tendered to him be indicated specially by a distinguishing mark before sampling, but the buyer shall not have a right to object to the tender for the reason that the bales tendered have not been separated from the other bales of the same mark. All arbitrations to be held in the rooms of the Company.

In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the award, a right of appeal shall lie to the Board of the Company, provided it be claimed before 12 o'clock on the day after the day on which the arbitration has been held, and provided also that the appellant do pay to the Company the sum of Rs. 50 as a fee for the investigation, and an award made and signed by at least three members of the Board and countersigned by the Secretary shall be deemed to be the award of the Board, and shall in all cases be final. In cases where the buyer elects to reject, notice to that effect shall be given to the seller not later than 12 o'clock on the day after the day on which the arbitration has been held, the seller in such cases shall have the right to appeal up to 2 p.m. on the same day. For the purpose of enforcing any award by attachment or otherwise, these rules and any contract referring thereto, and the memorandum of the appointment of the Arbitrators may be made a rule of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.

If the award for inferiority of quality be in excess of Rs. 5 per candy (unless as provided for in exception *d*), or if the lot tendered be a full grade below the quality contracted for (unless as provided for in exceptions *a*, *b*, *c*), or if the cotton tendered contains short-stapled description, or if it be fraudulently packed or damaged, the buyer shall have the option of taking the cotton at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of buying on the seller's account, or of invoicing the cotton back at the market rate of the day. The term "full-grade" shall be understood to mean the difference between "good" and "fully-good fair" and other similar differences. If, however, when a lot of cotton is tendered before the due date of the contract, the quality of the cotton should be objected to by the buyer, the seller shall be allowed to withdraw the tender and make a new tender within the contract time, provided no arbitration has been held on the cotton, but no withdrawl of any tender shall be allowed after an arbitration has been held.

Exceptions above mentioned:—

(*a*) Where a stipulation is made that the cotton tendered shall not be below a specified grade.

(*b*) Where the cotton is contracted for with a home guarantee of quality.

(*c*) Contracts for buyers' own selection.

(*d*) Where the difference between the grade contracted for and the full grade next below exceeds Rs. 10, the cotton must be taken by the buyer, unless more than half a grade off.

The weight of all bales referred to in the above rules shall, for purposes of settlement, be considered to be 3½ cwt. net. When the due date falls on Sunday or on the following holidays, viz., Good Friday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and the day fixed by the Governor-General in Council for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in India, it shall be considered as falling on the following day; nor shall Sunday or any of the days mentioned above be computed as forming any portion of the time allowed for any purpose under these rules.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

THE Great Ebor Handicap Plate of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and only 5 if declared by Tuesday, July 30th; winners of any race value 100 sovs., after August 7, at 7 p.m., 5 lbs.; of two races of 100 sovs. each or one value 300 sovs., 10lbs.; or of any race value 900 sovs., 14lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and three-quarters. Over the Old Course. (38 subs.)

Sir R. Jardine's ch h Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Bentinck, 6yrs. 7st. 5lbs. F. Finlay ... 1
Mr C S Newton's b c Dumerton by Barcaldine—Springheels, 4 yrs. 8st 7lbs. W Bradford ... 2
Sir S Scott's br c Boxer, by Fitzjames—Lily Maid, 3 yrs, 7st 10lbs. O Madden ... 3

(Winner trained by F. Bates, Middleham.) Betting: 6 to 1 against Llanthony. Won by three lengths. Thirteen ran.

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.

The fifty-third year of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10ft., with 500 added, for foals of 1892, to run at three-year-olds; colts 8st. 12lb.; fillies and geldings 8st, 9lbs.; the winner of the Derby at Epsom or Grand Prix de Paris to carry 14lbs.; of the Oaks at Epsom, Two Thousand or One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, 10lbs.; or of any three-year-old Stake value 900 sovs. 5lbs. extra.; maidens allowed 7lbs. The nominator of the winner to receive 100 sovs. and the nominator and the owner of the second each 50 sovs. out of the Stakes. Entrance 3 sovs., the only liability if forfeit be declared on the first Tuesday in April 1895, to go to the fund. One mile and three quarters over the Old Course. 89 subs. Closed October 11th, 1892.

Sir R Jardine's br c Briardale, by Riversdale—Briony. F Finlay ... 1
Lord Zetland's b c Seaholm, by Friar's Balsam—Spiegelschiff. T Loates ... 2
Mr A W Cox's b c Solaro, by Galopin—Capri. M Cannon .. 3

(Winner trained by F Bates, Middleham). Betting: 13 to 8 agaist Solara. 3 to 1 against Briardale. Won by three lengths.

THE ST. LEDGER.

The following are the latest quotations of betting on the St Leger:—9 to 4 against Sir Visto, 4 to 1 against Raconteur, 6 to 1 against Matchmaker, 100 to 12 against Utica, 100 to 12 against Whittier, 10 to 1 against Butterfly—*Asian.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE China papers to hand by yesterday's mail bring the following further particulars of the Kucheng Massacre:—

DETAILS BY A LADY EYE-WITNESS.

Foochow, 5th Aug. (6-30 a.m.).

An American lady missionary, an eye-witness to the massacre at Kucheng, relates the following account of this terrible affair:—

The massacre took place on August 1st. At 1.30 a.m. I heard shouts and yells on the streets at Kucheng, and my servants rushed into my bedroom shouting for me to get up, as the Vegetarians were coming and they were burning down the houses belonging to the English mission on the hills. A few minutes later my teacher came to the door. I put on my clothes and rushed out to the door, to be met by a man with a trident-spear who yelled "Here's a foreign woman!" The man pointed a spear at my breast, but I twisted the weapon to one side and it just grazed my ear and head beside the ear. The man then threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. A servant came and wrenched the spear away and told me to flee. I jumped down an embankment and ran along the road, and a servant came and pulled me along until I got up to the side of the hill, when I lay there to get more breath. After resting twice I reached a secluded spot and lay concealed there. All the time the yells went on, and the two missionary houses were burning to the ground. After a while the yells stopped and we supposed the Vegetarians had gone away, so the servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half-an-hour, telling me to come home. He reported that five ladies of the English mission had been killed, and that some wounded were at my house. This was a rented native house and was not injured at all. I went home, to find Miss Codrington much cut about the head and beaten all over. Mildred Stewart, aged twelve years, was cut on the knee, which was bleeding very hard. Herbert Stewart, aged six years, was cut on the head and was almost dead. Baby Stewart, one year old, had a black and swollen knee; the second Stewart girl, Kathleen, aged eleven years, and the second boy, Ewan, aged three years, were beaten and pierced with spears but not seriously injured. The boy vomited all day at times, but we thought from fright. Mr. Phillips, of the English mission, lived in a native house at some distance and escaped all injury, only arriving in time to see the bodies of the dead and to hear the Vegetarians say "We have killed all the foreigners." At first we heard that some of the foreigners had escaped and were in hiding, but as Mr. Stewart did not come we feared the worst.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD.

Mr. Phillips went to the ruins and found eight bodies, five burned—three burned so as not to be recognizable. Dr. Gregory arrived at dark and dressed the patients. Coffins were made and the bodies put in, and the bones of those burned were put in boxes; another burned one was found, making nine grown people massacred.

THE MURDERED.

Rev. R. W. Stewart and his wife, Mrs. Stewart (2); (3) the nurse from Ireland, called Lena; (4) Miss Nellie Saunders; (5) Miss Topsy Saunders, both of Australia, who lived in an upper house called "Stewart Home;" (6) Miss Hessie Newcombe of Ireland; (7) Miss Elsie Marshall; (8) Miss Lucy Stewart of England; and (9) Miss Annie Gordon of Australia.

THE BUTCHERY.

The first four were burned beyond recognition. Miss Topsy Saunders ran out of the house and was killed outside. Miss Hessie Newcombe was thrown down an embankment, and her head was nearly severed from her shoulders. Miss Gordon's head was also nearly cut off. The bodies were put in coffins, and we left Whasan for Chui-kan at about four o'clock on Friday evening. On August 2nd, Herbert (the Rev. R. W. Stewart's son) died about three hours later, just below Ko-long. We took the body on in a chair and had a coffin made at Chui-kan, which we reached at about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and telegraphed to Foochow for a steam-launch. We left Chui-kan in two native boats at 3 p.m., and on Sunday morning met a steam-launch going to Chui-kan, taking Chinese soldiers. We engaged them to tow us to Foochow, and soon after met another steam-launch having the U. S. Marshall and two English missionaries on board.

HELP REFUSED—A NARROW ESCAPE.

When I was thrown down, my teacher's wife [redacted] on some Huasan men who stood around to ea[redacted] There were four men there, and only one Ve[redacted] but they would not help me. She, my teach[redacted] came and tried to pull me away as be beat [redacted] Vegetarian kicked her. When this Ve[redacted] beat me started down the hill to come [redacted] there were three others with him, but they [redacted] after some Chinamen. I escaped with only o[redacted] cutor. There were about fifty Vegetarians. [redacted] only saw the one man who shouted "Here is a foreign woman!" and he had a trident spear. Some of them had swords and there was at least one gun, for I heard a gun fired off. The Natives say there were several other guns. The Wong Kucheng Magistrate came up to Huasan on Friday evening, August 1st, with one hundred soldiers. He viewed the bodies, saw the injured, inquired names of all and places of injuries, and wrote out an account. He did what he could to help us to get off to Chuikan.

BEGGING FOR LIFE.

Foochow, 5th Aug. (7 a.m.)

The following, a verbatim statement of Dr. Gregory, an American missionary at Kucheng.

At 12. 30 p. m. on August 1st, a native Christian rushed into my study saying that some of the foreign ladies at Huasan, a mountain resort four *po* from Kucheng city, had been killed in the morning and their houses burned. Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr. Philips confirmed the report, for he said that five ladies were dead, four seriously wounded and the Stewarts were missing. I at once went in to the yamen, where hundreds of people had already gathered. The District Magistrate (Wong) said he would immediately go right up to Huasan, taking some sixty soldiers with him. At three p. m. I left Kucheng city under escort of thirteen soldiers and arrived at Huasan at eight p. m. to find that nine adul, English subjects, had been murdered, and that all those alive at Huasan (9) had been more or less severely injured, with the exception of Mr. Philips, who had arrived at Huasan only two or three days before, and was lodging at a native house some distance from the English cottages. I at once set to work to make the injured as comfortable as possible and found that Miss Codrington (English) had received one sword cut extending from the left angle of the mouth diagonally outward and downward, seven inches in extent, completely dividing the lower lip and exposing the jaw bone. She had sustained also one cut on the crown, three inches of vertebrate of skull being exposed; also a further cut across the nose and under the eye; also a cut three inches on the right side of the neck, and two wounds on arm, with deep wound on right thigh, which is serious. Miss Hartford (American) received slight injury in chest by being beaten by an assailant whilst down. While the servant struggled with the assailant she escaped to hills and remained hidden until the affair was over, her worst injury was from shock. Mildred Stewart aged twelve, was wounded on the right knee, joint exposed six inches, and had two wounds on the left leg, which were serious; Kathleen Stewart, aged eleven, had slight bruises. Herbert Stewart, aged six, had a deep wound on right side of neck four inches long, with compound fracture of skull; on the back of the head wound through skull, brain exposed, wound left side head, wound on chest, stab in back, and died thirty hours after, *en route* to Foochow. Ewan Stewart, aged three, had a stab on left thigh and was also bruised; not serious. Baby Stewart, aged thirteen months, was stabbed on right eye, wounded in forehead, and had a fractured skull and several bruises; his case is serious. Those killed are Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Nelly Saunders and Lena, Irish nurse, killed and burned with house. Miss Hessie Newcombe was speared and killed by being thrown from a precipice. Miss Marshall's throat was cut, her head being nearly severed. Miss Stewart's body showed no wounds, but death was probable from shock. Miss Gordon had deep spear wounds on face, neck and side of head. Miss Topsy Saunders death was caused by spear wound, the spear entering the brain by the right orbit. These were all apparently massacred by members of the secret society known as the "Vegetarians." The party was estimated as consisting of eight men armed with spears and swords and strongly organized under one leader. There was no suspicion of attack, which was sudden and terrible, and the whole affair was over in thirty minutes. Miss Codrington says the murdered ladies and children begged for life and promised to bestow their property and valuables on their assailants if they were allowed to escape. Some of the assailants seemed inclined to yield, but the leader, who carried a red flag, waived this and shouted to his men "You know your orders; kill outright." In the evening we placed the bodies in coffins and after much effort succeeded in getting the Magistrate to order coffins to be carried to Suikan and secure chairs for survivors. Left Huasan at three p. m. on August 2 for Suikow and travelled all night, arriving 8-20 at Suikan. Our party left for Foochow 3 p. m. 3rd; met launch U. S. Marshall and Messrs. Wolfe and Banister, English missionaries, on board, with supplies. Arrived Foochow 12-30 on 4th. As to cause of the unheard of and savage act we cannot form any idea, but I believe it to be the work of hirelings.

GUNBOATS ASKED FOR.

FUHKIEN IN A STATE OF REBELLION.

Foochow, 6th Aug. (9 a.m.).

The Europeans in Foochow are in a very critical position, owing to the hostile feeling which is openly evinced by the natives. The native officials report that should any outbreak occur they will not be able to cope with the mob. They report the massacre at Kucheng to be the result of secret societies and that the whole of Fuhkien Province is in a state of rebellion. The American mission reported burnt is at Fungfuk and not Inghok. The Europeans and Americans have wired earnestly for gunboats to come to Foochow and anchor opposite the Foreign Settlement. The position of other missionaries at the other inland stations causes much anxiety. Stringent measures are urgently needed.

LARGE INDIGNATION MEETING AT HONGKONG

THE CHIEF JUSTICE PRESIDES.

Hongkong, Aug. 8.

The indignation meeting held here to-day in connection with the Kucheng outrages was the largest public meeting ever held in the colony. It was held in the theatre, which was crowded, and was presided over by the Hon. W. M. Goodman; Acting Chief Justice. Those who addressed the meeting were Bishop Burdon, Mr. Jackson (Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Mr. Dodwell, and Mr. A. McConachie. Resolutions of sympathy with the victims and survivors were unanimously adopted, and urging the British Government to adopt swift and stern measures.

RESOLUTION WIRED TO LORD SALISBURY.

Later, the Committee telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, through Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the Colony, to the effect that it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that monetary compensation for the crimes would be utterly inadequate and impolitic. Also that the meeting ridiculed and denounced the mission of Consul Mansfield to hold a commission of enquiry at Kucheng.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Parker, Lt, 14th Bo I, on leave, to Deesa.

AUGUST 31.

Gordon, Lt, Punjab, Norfolk Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Bayley, Major, Bo, 26th Baluchistan, Regt, on leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Fobin, Major, Bo, R I, Rifles, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Carey, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Mackintosh, Capt, Ms, I S, Corps, on leave, to England.
Agnew, Capt, 3rd Ms, Lancers, on furlough, to England.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Bayley, Major, Bo, 26th Baluchistan, Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1895.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1895.

1. The Prospec[redacted]s of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been [redacted]ed and may be seen at Head-Quarters. A meeting will [redacted] the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, in November, th[redacted]ified hereafter.

[redacted] HORSE.

1. Memb[redacted] there will be the usual classes at t[redacted]om 5-30 p.m.

[redacted]y order,
[redacted] Captain,
[redacted]t, B. V. R.

Th[redacted]y next the 6th[redacted]owing:—

[redacted]rters, Bo. Vol

[redacted]rgaum.
[redacted]ffice, Pydhownie.
[redacted], Colaba.
[redacted], Fort.

[redacted] ladies. Extra lady Re. 1
[redacted]ded.

[redacted] GAZETTES.

([redacted]h *Gazette*, August 31).

[redacted] Magte, Aligarh, privilege leave [redacted] Civil Surg, Basti, privilege leave for [redacted]Willcocks, Civil Surg, 1st class, Agra, [redacted]e months.

[redacted]on, Civil Surg, Bareilly, privilege leave [redacted] offg Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, privilege lo[redacted]th.

[redacted] Baker, Civil Surg, Banda, privilege leave

Mr [redacted]oberts, Depy Collr, Moradabad, privilege leave for thre[redacted]nths.

Mr B C[redacted]ale, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr L Marshall, offg Jt Magte, Azamgarh, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, vice Mr H V Lovett, granted privilege leave.

Lieut H L Crosthwaite, R E, offg First Asst Principal, Thomason Civil Engrg College, Roorkee, privilege leave for one month and fourteen days.

Surg Maj C P Lukis, Civil Surg, 2nd class, Fyzabad, to officiate as Civil Sug 1st class, Agra, vice Surg Lieut Col A J Willcocks, granted privilege leave.

Surg Maj J F Tuohy, Civil Surg, from Saharanpur to Bareilly.

Surg Capt H W Elphick, Civil Surg, from Muzaffarnagar to Saharanpur, and to hold visiting medical charge of the Muzaffarnagar district in addition to his other duties.

Mr R C Bramley, Dist Supdt of Police, from Benares to Hardoi.

Dr H A Macleod, offg Civil Surg, from Unao to Banda.

Mr N Hearle, Depy Consvr of Forests, from the Pilibhit Division of the Oudh Circle to the Direction Division of the Central Circle.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August, 31.)

The Chief Commr is pleased to invest Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Nagpur, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Asst Surgn D O'C Murphy, Offg Civil Surgn, Mandla, to the executive and medical charge of the Mandla Jail.

Mr P D Kirkham, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 5th class, and is posted to the Mandla Dist.

Mr H W Merrick, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, is transferred in the same capacity to Jubbulpore.

The Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr W N Maw, ICS, Asst Commr in the Jubbulpore Dist to be a Magte of the 1st class.

The Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr W N Maw, ICS, Asst Commr and Magte of the 1st class in the Jubbulpore Dist, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Central Provinces.

Mr O G Arthur, ICS, Asst Commr, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Seoni during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Walker, ICS.

The following temporary promotions among Depy and Asst Commrs are ordered:—Mr F A T Phillips, ICS, Depy Commr, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Commr, 1st class; Mr H V Drake-Brockman, ICS, Depy Commr, 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Commr, 2nd class; Mr E A DeBrett, ICS, Asst Commr 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st class, and Mr H Jowers, ICS, Asst Commr, 4th class, to officiate as Asst Commr, 2nd class.

Consequent on the services of Mr J B Fuller, I C S, C I E Commr of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, having been replaced permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the N.-W. Provinces.

The following promotions in the Commission are ordered with effect from the same date:—Mr L S Carey, I C S, Depy Commr, 2nd class, to be Commr of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Province; Mr M W Fox-Strangways, I C S, Depy Commr, 3rd class, to be Depy Commr, 2nd class; Mr J Walker, I C S, Asst Commr, 1st class, to be Depy Commr, 3rd class; Mr F J Cooke, I C S, Asst Commr, 2nd class, to be Asst Commr, 1st class; Mr A B Napier, I C S, Asst Commr 3rd class to be Asst Commr 2nd class; and Mr A Mayne, I C S, Asst Commr, 4th class, to be Asst Commr, 3rd class.

Mr S Ismay, I C S, Junior Additional Sessions Judge and Judicial Asst, is appointed to be Senior Additional Sessions Judge and Judicial Asst, vice Mr J P Goodridge, I C S, retired, but will continue to act as Judical Commr, Central Provinces.

Col J A Temple, I S C, Junior Additional Sessions Judge and Judicial Asst, appointed to officiate as Senior Additional Sessions Judge vice Mr Ismay.

Consequent on the services of Mr F G Sly, I C S, Asst Commr, 2nd class, having been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, the following appointments among Asst Commissioners are ordered:—Mr B P Standen, I C S, Asst Commr, 3rd (and officiating 2nd) class, is confirmed in the 2nd class.

Mr O G Arthur, I C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed as an Assist Commr, 3rd class.

The following promotions among Depy and Asst Commissioners are ordered, consequent on the services of Col J W Macdougall, I S C, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Mr A D Younghusband, I C S, Depy Commr, 2nd (and offg 1st) class, is confirmed in the 1st class; Mr A L Saunders, I C S, Depy Commr, 3rd class, to be Depy Commr, 2nd class; Mr H M Laurie, I C S, Assist Commr, 1st (and offg Depy Commr, 3rd) class, to be Depy Commr, 3rd class; Mr R A B Chapman, I C S, Assist Commr, 2nd (and offg Depy Commr, 3rd) class, to be Assist Commr, 1st class, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd class; Mr C W Burn, I C S, Assist Commr, 3rd (and offg Depy Commr, 3rd) class, to be Assist Commr, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd class; and Mr H F Mayes, I S C Assist Commr, 4th (and offg Depy Commr, 3rd) class, to be Assist Commr, 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd class.

Furlough for two years, is granted to Mr W King, Depy Consvr of Forests, Mandla.

Mr R C Thompson, Extra-Asst Consvr of Forests and Working-Plans Asst, Saugor, is posted to the charge of the Mandla Forests Divn during the absence of Mr W King on furlough.

Furlough for nine months, is granted to Mr G B Reynolds, Manager of the Warora Colliery.

Mr R Wordsworth, Mining Engr and Offg Manager, Umaria Colliery, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Warora Colliery.

Mr R J W Oates, who has been appointed by the Govt of India as Manager of the Umaria Colliery, on probation for six months, assumed charge of that Colliery from Mr R Wordsworth, Offg Manager.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

RECENT experiments in America tend to show that around a fog syren there are zones of loudness and faintness of the sound. Thus a vessel steaming towards the syren heard it at 2¾ miles, and continued to bear it with increasing loudness until she came within 2 miles of the syren. After that, from 1¾ to 1½ miles distant from the latter, the note was hardly audible, and then it suddenly burst forth as if it were close at hand. This trial was repeated several times with like effect. The matter is one of great importance to navigation, and ought to be thoroughly investigated. The question is, did the zone of comparative silence arise from the state of the atmosphere, or is it always present? Tyndall showed that layers of air in certain conditions of temperature and moisture act as acoustic screens.

A new species of bear has been discovered at Mount St. Elias, Alaska. According to Mr. W. H. Dall, of Sitka, who has examined skins in the possession of Major Turner, it is about 6 feet long, and is not the brown bear of Alaska (Ursus Richardsonii), though it may have more affinity with the black bear of that country. In colour it resembles a silver fox, the under fur being a bluish black and the upper hairs silvery white or half white, half slate colour. The sides of the muzzle are a bright tan colour. The claws are small, sharp, and black, and appear to belong to a tree-climber. The bear frequents the glaciers of Mount Elias, especially near Yakutat. It is known to the fur traders as the "glacier" or "blue" bear, and Mr. Hall proposes to call it U. Emmonsii, after Lieutenant Emmons, U.S.N., whose fine collection of Alaskan curiosities is now in the American Museum, New York. It may be added that the Indians report another animal in Alaska new to naturalists. It resembles the mountain sheep, but has horns like the ibex.

During a recent meeting of the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, Mr. Elvins expressed the opinion that the dark spots sometimes seen on the planet Venus were breaks in her cloudy atmosphere, and that a bright spot which he has recently observed at her north pole is an ice or snow cap. He imagines that the temperature of Venus cannot be very different from that of the earth.

According to M. Chervin in a paper to the Societe d'Anthropologie, the low birth-rate in France is largely due to prodigality in Paris and thrift in the provinces. M. Rochard, however, ascribes it mainly to alcoholism, the annual consumption of alcohol having enormously increased of late years in France. Paris has a wineshop for every three houses. The following table shows the number of children born per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 50:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Germany	270	26·5
Scotland	269	19·9
Belgium	265	19·8
Italy	251	24·6
England	250	12·1
Austria	250	44·4
Sweden	240	(l)
Ireland	240	4·1
Switzerland	236	16·2
France	163	16·7

M. Marcellin has found at Boulin (Charente) France, a large number of fossil remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, bison, and hipopotamus, together with flint weapons and utensils. One of the elephants is the "Elephas Meridionalis," which is characteristic of the Pliocene Age, and has never been found along with human relics before.

Captain Daubrette, of the French Artillery, has introduced a field-glass called the "jumelle Hyperdioptique," which gives a superior definition and longer range than those in ordinary use. This result is produced by an arrangement of the lenses, which makes the field glass equivalent to a marine telescope.

Messrs. Wilson and Gray, have recently confirmed the result of M. Violle in showing that the temperature of the carbons in the electric arc is about 7,500 degrees Fahrenheit, that is to say, 35 times the difference of temperature between boiling and freezing water.

An ingenious life-buoy and life-saving coat has been invented by M. De Ropp, and tried in the laboratory of M. Raoul Pictet, Geneva. The buoy and dress contain an air cell which is automatically inflated by means of the vapour of a small quantity of chloride of methyl when the buoy enters the water. Moreover, a capsule of phosphide of calcium, wetted by the water, yields a bright flame, or night-light, of the Holmes pattern, lasting three-quarters of an hour.

Tree frogs, or "rainettes," are popularly supposed to foretell rain by their movements, but Professor von Lendenfeld, of Czernowitz, has put the notion to the proof by watching their behaviour, and comparing it with meteorological observations, without finding any agreement. On the other hand, these batrachians climb up trees in the evening, and down in the morning, and hence they are better clocks than barometers. Highland sheep, we may add, feed up the hills in the morning, and down in the evening, as a rule.

At the Victoria Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in Manchester there is an electrical carrier for baggage, which deserves notice. It is the invention of Mr. Aspinall, and consists of a trolley running overhead on two rails suspended from the roof of the station. From this trolley a large wheeled basket or truck holding the baggage is hung, and there is also a seat for a man above the truck. Obviously this plan would effect a great clearance in the platforms of the metropolitan termini, which are often encumbered and disturbed by porters with their barrows wheeling luggage from one place to another.

There is a large deposit of volcanic dust on the plains of Central Kansas in McPherson county, just north of the watershed, between the Smoky Hill and Little Arkansas and between Salina and Little Arkansas. Under the microscope it shows as tiny flakes of silicious matter, which has been analysed, and found to be true volcanic dust. The question is how it got there.

The Yerkes Observatory of the Chicago University is to be erected near Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, about a mile from Williams Bay, some 1,200 feet above sea-level. The surrounding region is rural, and the air very pure. The buildings will be fireproof, and the principal instrument will be the great Warner and Swasey telescope, having an object glass 40 inches in diameter, and a focal length of 64 feet. It will be the most powerful telescope in the world, but it may not continue so very long, as the limit or size has not been reached. The tremors of the atmosphere rather than difficulties of manufacture tend to limit the dimensions of object glasses, but in future observatories will most likely be erected on the highest mountains, where the air is rarefied, and the tremors will be less troublesome.

The universal exhibition at Bordeaux is held in the Place des Quinconces, and consists of a principal building, with various annexes, luminous fountains, and so on. Close by there are large buildings devoted to electrical apparatus, Annamite and African villages, and so on. It is, in short, a small edition of the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The manufacture of wine naturally occupies a leading place in the show.

MR. F. P. Harper announces the publication of an account of Zebulon Pike's expeditions to the head-waters of the Mississippi River and the interior of Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico in the years 1805-7, with scientific and explanatory notes, and also the record of a recent canoe journey to the sources of the Mississippi by the editor. Pike was one of those roving adventurers whose wanderings have done more for geographical science than general fame allows, and has immortalised his name by discovering the well-known Pike's Peak in Colorado.

The new Society of Medical Phonographers is flourishing, and Dr. Gower's inaugural address has given an impetus to the study of shorthand among men of science in general. Its advantages are obvious, for every observation of science ought to be noted down, and the quicker this can be done the more time will be left for observing the phenomena.

To form some idea of the largeness of the earth, one may look upon the landscape from the top of an ordinary church steeple, and then bear in mind that one must view 900,000 similar landscapes to get an approximately correct idea of the size of the earth. Place 500 earths like ours side by side, yet Saturn's outermost ring could easily enclose them. Three hundred thousand earth globes could be stored inside the sun, if hollow. If a human eye were capable of looking upon a fresh measure of world material 5,400 square miles large, that eye would need 55,000 years to overlook the surface of the sun. To reach the nearest fixed star one must travel 20,600,000,000 miles; and, if the velocity were equal to that of a cannon ball, it would require, 5,000,000 years to travel that distance. Besides single stars, we know of no system of stars moving round one another. Still, we are but a short way into space as yet. Outside our limits of vision and imagination there are no doubt still larger spaces. The Milky Way holds at least 20,191,000 stars, and, as each is a sun, we presume it is encircled by at least fifty planets. Counting up these figures, we arrive at the magnitude of 1,000,955,000 stars. A thousand million stars! Who can comprehend it? Still this is only a part of the universe. The modern telescopes have discovered more and more Milky Ways still further away. We know of some 3,000 nebulæ which represent Milky Ways like ours. Let us count 2,000 of them as being of the size of our Milky Way: then 2,000 by 20,191,000 equals 40,382,000,000 suns, or 2,019,100,000 heavenly bodies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo and Tuticorin, with a cargo of timber.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A Mc Allister, will sail to-day for Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain C R Browne, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (3rd August) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Ras Rowa, 1830 tons, Captain J Deason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (13th July) via London and Karachi, with a general cargo and 8 tons of explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (21st August) via Gulf ports with a general cargo, 26 cases opium, and 163 horses, Mr Rashed bin Ahmed and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Malpass, Mr Wall, Hospital Assistants Krishna Appa and Sawanmul Karachand, Storekeeper A B Menezes and 69 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Parodi, arrived yesterday from Genoa:—Mr B Valentino; Mr and Mrs A D Sharp, Mr and Mrs Macvei, Miss Quinn, Mr Celeri, Revd and Mrs H C Smidt; Two Misses Smidt and Mr and Mrs Riskei.

THE French Mail Steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain T Etienne, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Aden via Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ralliff, Mr Cilmon, Mr F Stomper, Mr Nussif, and six deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Maritimes and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Arroyo	3564	Samuel			T Morison & Co
C	Naderi	1163	Macallister	R S Port	3-9	B & P S N Co
D	LaSeyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	9-9	M Maritimes
F	Fernfield	2025	Cottson	Hull		J Mackintosh
G	Grosnover	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M's Government
H & J	Tennaserim					H M's Government
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim.
L	Mahanadi	1192	Adam			Shepherd & Co
M	Bahduri	1589	Keyser			Shepherd & Co
M	Taif	895	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
N	Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew			Ruttonji Bomonji & Co
O	Colaba	1107	Manwaring	R S Port	3-9	M M & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garet	Not fixed		H C Cassum
	Alongside of Magdala—Torpedo Boat No 14					H M's Govt.

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahami	523	Ahmed	Bhownager	3-9	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	872		Not fixed		Do.
Kaveri	543		Not fixed		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Peninsular	5725	Briscoe	London		P & O S N Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abery	Liverpool	5-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barbaro
4	Canton	2044	Cubitt	China		P & O S N Co
5	Ganges	4206	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Wright	China	4-9	P & O S N Co
7	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	Not fixed		P & O S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Mersa	Trieste	9-9	A H Lloyds
9	Setos	1234	Wiskam	Zanzibar	3-9	F Heyer
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1688	Brown	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
14	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
16	Nedjed	1692	Broady	Marseilles	4-9	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	3-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Ras Rowa (s)	Deason	Middlesbro', July 13.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Aug 12.
	Sirdhana (s)	Rait	Rangoon, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Busreh, Aug 21.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Naderi, McAllister, for Jedda.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer LaSeyne, for Aden and Karachi.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Peninsular, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
29	Lawada s	Watt	Bombay, Aug 10.
	Longships s	Millons	Batoum, July 29.
	City of Oxford s	Miller	Liverpool, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29.—Steamers Kut Sang, Clan Macalister & Maharaja

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
30	Nizam s	Bombay.
	Africa s	Calcutta.
31	Aglaia s	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
28	Nevasa s	Calcutta.
	Goalpara s	Rangoon.
	James Brand s	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	Rangoon.
30	Africa s	Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—221 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 26 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally; 101 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—30 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Dublin s—10 packages soap, M O M Ishack.
FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—2 cases medicine, A M Sodder.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—2 casks rum, S B Fraser and Sons.
Africa s—350 bags epson salt, A S Narielwalla; 5 cases lamps, Cassum Nanjee; 12 cases toys, M H Gunny.
FROM BREMEN.
Africa s—90 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Benares s—10 cases playing cards, M Peerkhanjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Benares s—151 cases window glass, A C Ebramjee; 14 cases playing cards, A Thaverbhoy; 20 cases toys, 40 cases playing cards, H S Hubib; 234 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.
Africa s—125 cases candles, Abdool L H Seedick; 250 boxes candles, A Sackalchand; 75 cases glassware Goolam Hoosen Cullian; 90 cases beer, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons; 21 cases papers, K Abdool Hoosen.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—21 bales printing papers, C A Rahim Bros.
FROM MARSEILLES.
D Balduino s—10 cases brandy, Kerrawala Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—100 bales wool, Dayall Khimjee; 170 bales wool Bhuwan Hurbhum; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 12 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham & Co; 93 bales wool, Motie Jaitha; 35 bales wool, C H B Forbes & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Hispania s—9 cases potteryware, 4 bundles carpets, 20 cases brassware, and 1 case table cover, S J Tellery & Co.
FOR LONDON.
Ganges s—11 cases brassware, Ardesir and Byramjee; 102 bales skins, W & A Graham & Co; 162 bales hides and skins, 2 cwts gum, Owen & Okell; 10 cwts peacock-feathers and 2¼ cwts kishmiss, M J Joomabhoy; 1 bundle carpets, Forbes, Forbes & Co; 5 cases condiments D P Batha & Co; 8 cases brassware, S J Tellery & Co; 34 bales skins and hides, S M Dhuramsee.
Peninsular s—3,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Fernfield s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone & Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ikbal s—2,001 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 255 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 420 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 19 cwts wheat, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—1 bundle carpets, and 2 cases furniture, &c, S J Tellery and Co; 3,995 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Ikbal s—14,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, and 8,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lindesfarne s—8 bundles carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co; 60 cwts buffalo horns, Cowasjee Brothers; 2,001 cwts myrabollams Toeppen and Co.
Africa s—300 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Vindobona s—325 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—15 cwts jurdaloo, M Faizula; 45 cwts kismis, Kesavjee Ladha; 275 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 931 bales twist, Silas E Sasson; 355 bales twist, David Sasscon and Co; 1,600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 473 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts old iron, Dossabhoy Rajan; 126 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 209 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rosetta s—28 cwts ooplate, R Manecklal; 7 cwts ivory, M M Issabhoy.
Arroyo s—3 bales twist, Tata and Co; 78 cwts ooplate, and 4 cwts peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy; 93 cwts googal, 18¼ cwts selarus, and 85 cwts gum, M Gordhan; 75 bales twist J A Wadia.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—183 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 340 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 55 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arroyo s—127 cwts sandalwood, Jeena Kika and Co; 147 bales piece goods, The Swadeshi Mills and Co; 25 bales twist, J A Wadia.
Rosetta s—30 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Arroyo s—147 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 40 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

THE MAID AND THE MILL.

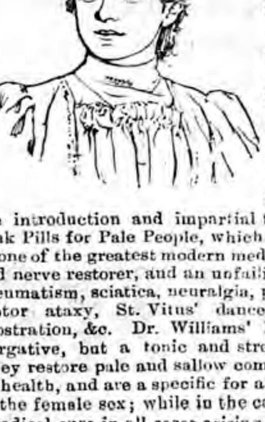
INTERESTING AFFAIR.

THE *Bradford Argus* describes an interesting occurrence in the populous district surrounding the vast mills of Messrs. Lister & Co., at Manningham, England. Alice Monkman, who was employed at this great productive emporium, is the youngest but one of the daughters of a widow, Mrs. Mary Monkman, 49, Springcliffe-street, Bradford, within a gunshot of the huge mills which Lord Masham has erected. The *Bradford Daily Argus* interviewed mother and daughter, and they told a remarkable story. Alice was a winder at Lord Masham's mill. Last June she had a fainting fit in the mill, which caused her to fall



on the end of a machine. She was carried home, and a skilful doctor called in; but though he attended her for nearly seven months could do nothing. Asked the reason for this, Mrs. Monkman replied, in homely fashion:—

"Well, ever after the fall she was subject to fits; some said they were epileptic and some hysterical. We had the doctor, but it was not much good. Then we got her to the Bradford Children's Hospital, but still she had these fits, and sometimes when she was in convulsions she was really terrible. The doctor thought they were simply hysterical fits, and one would come perhaps about every three weeks. Anyhow she did not get any better, and then a lady took her, and she was only there a week when she had another fit and came home." Mrs. Monkman added: "She was never what you might have called a right strong girl. She is nothing extra now, but she has never had any of these fits since. I was telling a visitor how ill Alice was. That I think would be about a week after Christmas. He asked at once whether we had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying that he knew some people who had been greatly benefited by them, and that he himself would not have been able to do his work if he had not had them. I therefore procured a box, and before they were gone they seemed to have done Alice good. I got, therefore, another, and altogether we have had four boxes. She has not had another fit since. She has gone back to her old place, she is stronger in every way, and if they have done her nothing else they have given her a good appetite, and that is what I am pleased at." There is nothing much further to record, except that the elder sisters present endorsed what is written; were emphatic that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had restored their sister to active working life; and were willing that the statement should be published in the *Bradford Daily Argus*, but "did not want too much making of it." With the assurance that the *Argus* man would only produce the plain statements he withdrew, after a pleasant and courteous interview with this respected and intelligent family.



These, then, are the simple facts of the case. Similar remarkable cures have been reported by representatives of all the greatest newspapers in this country, showing the extraordinary interest aroused by the introduction and impartial trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are now recognised as one of the greatest modern medicines, a perfect blood and nerve restorer, and an unfailing cure for influenza, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, prostration, &c. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a purgative, but a tonic and strengthening compound. They restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex; while in the cases of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

DISINFECT WITH



"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1893.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.
Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."
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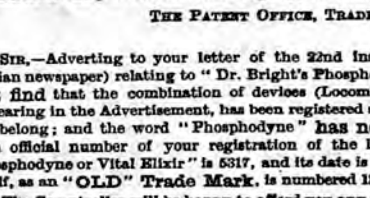
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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

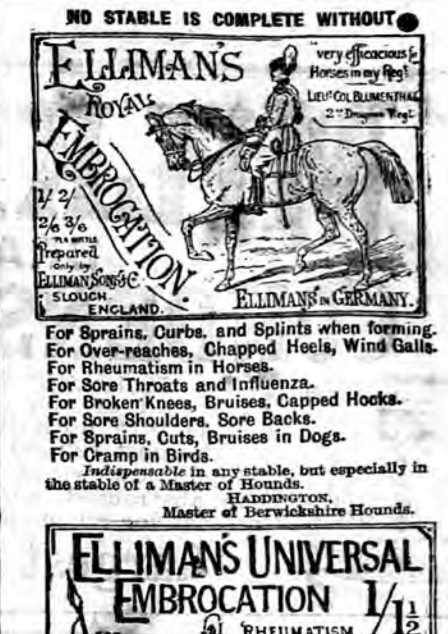
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
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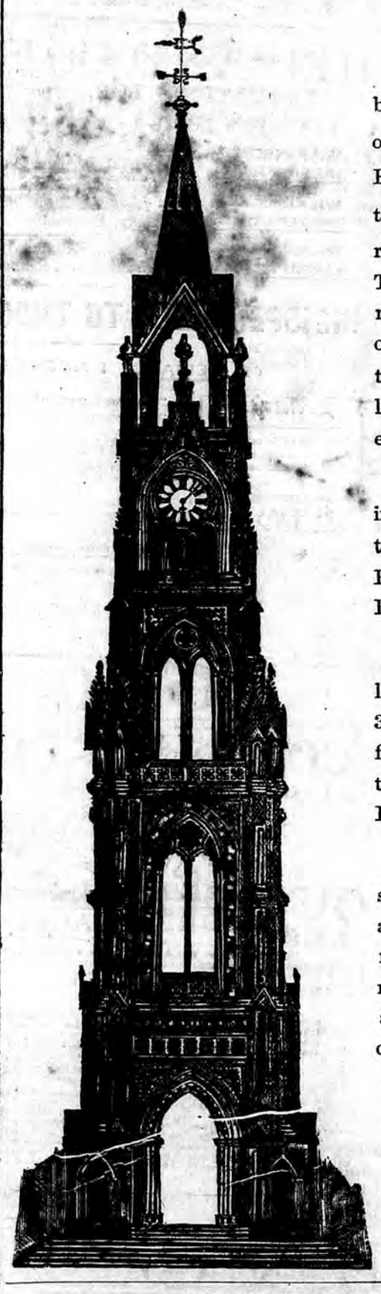
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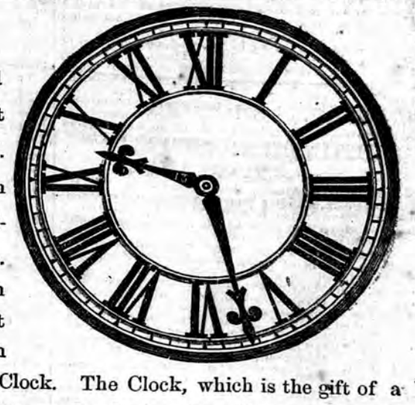
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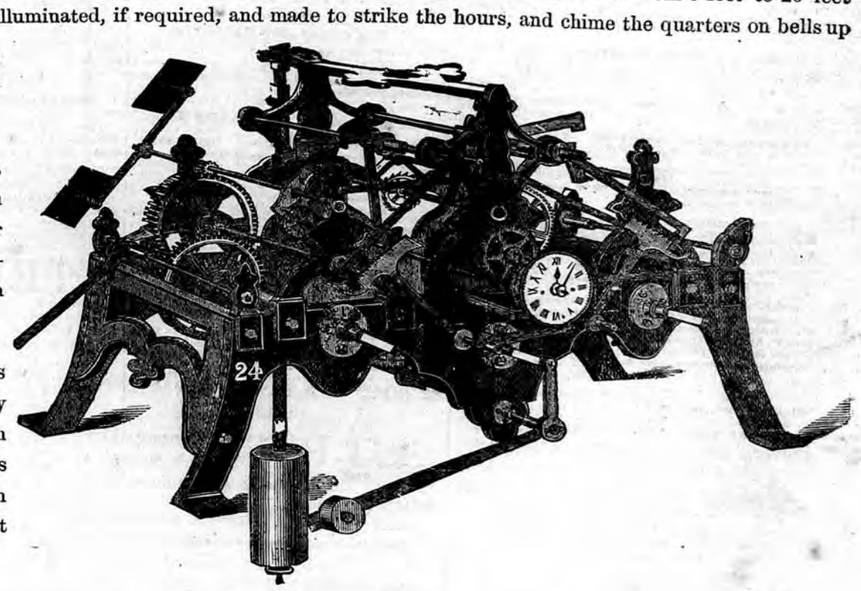


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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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